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THE BURR-HAMILTON DUEL

It will soon be exactly a century since the most famous duel in America was fought, between the Vice President of the United States and the leading citizen of New York city—Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton. The encounter took place at Weehawken, across the Hudson from New York, on July 11, 1804, and General Hamilton died the next afternoon, the 12th.

The fatal outcome of that encounter exerted more influence than any other event to rouse public sentiment to the innate barbarism of the so-called "code of honor," and to abolish it in the United States. The high position of both men; the knowledge that Hamilton, while opposed to dueling, after using all honorable means of avoiding the encounter, "yielded to the force of an imperious custom," and met his adversary, in the full belief that he would fall; and the opinion that Burr as deliberately sought Hamilton's life, aroused the American people to the highest degree. To obtain a clear view of the antagonisms which ended in this deplorable affair, it is necessary to give a brief sketch of the career of each of the principals.

Alexander Hamilton, born in the Island of Nevis, West Indies, came to New York in 1772, at the age of 15, to complete his education. He became convinced of the justice of the course of the colonies in the quarrel with Great Britain. On July 6, 1774, a great public meeting was held in New York, to discuss the matter. Hamilton, a boy of 17, listening to the speeches, becoming impressed with the fact that the speakers omitted some of the strongest arguments, mounted the platform and made a fervid speech in favor of colonial rights. His pen was soon engaged in writing political arguments which attracted instant and general attention.

When the Revolution broke out, he was given command of a company of New York artillery, which distinguished itself at the battles of Long Island and White Plains. The appearance of the men and the gallantry of their captain led to Washington's offer of a place on his staff, which Hamilton accepted. He was invaluable as a staff officer and took such part as was possible in all the battles fought by Washington. Hastily taking offense at a reproof from his commander, he resigned from the staff; but, remaining with the army, his last active service was the storming of a redoubt at Yorktown, the last battle of the war.

During the years of the Revolution, he found time to study finance and government, and in numerous letters to friends showed a remarkable grasp of both subjects. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and married Miss Schuyler, of a wealthy and influential New York family. In 1782 he was elected to the Continental Congress. The important questions before that body arose from the deplorable financial situation, and the defective nature of the Articles of Confederation. Convinced that the only solution was their abandonment, and the establishment of a stronger national government, he left Congress and devoted himself to his profession, in which he rose rapidly. He was made a delegate to the convention of states at Annapolis in 1786, to amend the articles of confederation. Here he drew up and secured the adoption of an address asking for a new convention with enlarged powers, to meet in Philadelphia the next year.

Hamilton at once took up with energy the work of creating public opinion favorable to sending delegates to frame a national constitution. In this he was successful. New York sent three delegates, including himself, but on every question his two colleagues voted against him. He introduced his famous governmental scheme, knowing it had no chance of adoption but to clear the atmosphere and give the convention a practical tone. He then withdrew, and returned only to take part in the closing debates and to sign the completed work. Then he began the campaign for the ratification of the new constitution. He originated the Federalist, and wrote most of those famous appeals, which did more than all other arguments to cause the ratification, not only by New York, but the remaining states.

When Washington was inaugurated the first time, he called upon Hamilton to organize the treasury department. The work was a tremendous one, but Hamilton was equal to it. As Daniel Webster said of him as a financier, "he smote the rock of the national resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He touched the dead corpse of public credit, and it sprang upon its feet." But his work was broader than this. In the five years he was in the cabinet, he furnished the foundation for our system of administration, and gave life and meaning to the constitution. In his interpretation of the latter, he developed two great political parties, the one taking the narrow view that what was not expressly set down in that instrument as among the powers of the national government were beyond it; the other, that the constitution, by creating a sovereign government impliedly gave to it all powers necessary to sovereignty, though not expressly enumerated. In 1795 he resigned, because the needs of a growing family required a larger income, and returned to New York, where he soon stood at the head of the bar.

Aaron Burr was born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1756. His father was a clergyman, and his mother was Esther, daughter of Jonathan Edwards, the illustrious divine. Both his parents died in his infancy, and he was reared by his uncle, Rev. Timothy Edwards. The elder Burr left a handsome fortune, and young Burr received a liberal education. He was precociously intelligent and was ready to enter Princeton at 11 years. He joined the sophomore class at 13, and graduated with distinction in 1772.

An event that probably colored all Burr's after life was a period of religious excitement, like a modern "revival," which occurred among the students just before his graduation. Burr took up an examination of the fundamentals of religious belief, as a result of which he rejected religion, and accepted the form of unbelief of Lord Chesterfield, along with the latter's lax views of morality. Here is found the key to his entire life—his resolve to be a polished man of the world, a man of refined selfishness.

Burr studied law, and when the Revolution began joined the army at Boston; he was singularly well qualified as a soldier, and had a thorough passion for military life. He joined Arnold in the Quebec expedition, returning with the rank of major and a name for ability and bravery. Soon after he was given a place on Washington's staff, but the place did not please him, and after six week he resigned and became an aide to Gen. Putnam. This was extremely unfortunate for him. In that short time Burr became prejudiced against Washington, and always thereafter disliked him deeply. The commander's impressions of Burr developed serious distrust of him.

Burr was promoted lieutenant colonel, and did good service. On account of broken health he resigned after four years' service, in 1780; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1782. He practiced in New York for eight years, having no superior in the profession except Alexander Hamilton. In 1788, just after the adoption of the constitution, he entered politics as an anti-Federalist, served two years as attorney-general of the state, and in 1791 became the candidate of his party, (the Democratic-Republican) for United States senator. The Federalist candidate was Gen. Philip Schuyler, father-in-law to Hamilton. The Federalists were in a majority in the legislature, but Burr won the election, in some mysterious way, much to the astonishment of Hamilton.

Burr's services in the Senate were conspicuous for ability; but in 1797 Gen. Schuyler was elected by an unanimous vote to the Senate. In the Presidential contest of 1800 he went with marvelous energy. The candidates of each party were selected by a conference of the members of their party in Congress. The Federalist ticket was Adams and Pinckney; the Democratic-Republican, Jefferson and Burr. At that time, under a clause of the constitution later changed, each elector voted for two persons; the one receiving the majority to be President, the one receiving the next greatest number to be Vice President. Jefferson and Burr each received 73 electoral votes. There was no choice, and the election went to the House.

There was a fierce struggle for seven days, in which Burr was charged with endeavoring to have himself chosen for first place instead of Jefferson. But the latter triumphed, and Burr became Vice President. But Burr's ingrained selfishfishness, his steady working for his own advantage, put him under a cloud with his party. Hence, in 1801, he endeavored to be elected governor of New York, to recover his popularity in a new field. His competitor, Morgan Lewis, defeated him. Alexander Hamilton was very active in opposition to Burr. Political feeling was at a white heat, and the bitterness of the contest was extreme.

The two men had long been deep political enemies, and the singular defeat of Hamilton's father-in-law, Gen. Schuyler, by Burr, for the Senate, was one thing that intensified it. Now that Burr had met defeat on the governorship, he bitterly resented the thwarting of his schemes, and tried to fasten responsibility for his defeat on Hamilton. The latter distrusted Burr, as had Washington, and he had not hesitated to express this distrust in private, and to balk Burr's schemes wherever possible. In the gubernatorial campaign Hamilton had severely scored Burr in personal letters, and some of these having gotten into the newspapers, attributed to Hamilton, Burr, in his rage and mortification over the check to his political career, made them the ground for a challenge.

Burr's first letter was dater June 18, 1804, which was delivered by W. P. Van Ness. In it Burr demanded "a prompt and unqualified acknowledgment or denial of the use of any expression which would warrant the assertion" of a published letter of Charles D. Cooper.

The clause referred to was: "I could detail to you a still more despicable opinion which Gen. Hamilton has expressed of Mr. Burr." This referred to this previous sentence in the letter: "Gen. Hamilton and Judge Kent have declared in substance, that they looked upon Mr. Burr to be a dangerous man, and one who ought not to be trusted with the reins of government." Burr's demand, therefore, was that Hamilton should affirm or deny whether he had made a "more despicable" reference than this to himself.

To this Hamilton replied, on June 20, in a long letter, in which he said that while he "can not reconcile it with propriety to make the acknowledgment or denial you desire, I deem it inadmissible on principle to consent to be interrogated as to the justness of the inferences which may be drawn by others from whatever I may have said of a political opponent in the course of fifteen years' competition." He added: "I stand ready to avow or disavow promptly and explicity any precise or definite opinion which I may be charged of having declared of any gentleman." That is, he was willing to meet any specific charge; but would not explain upon a basis so vague as that of Burr's demand.

Burr's answer on June 21 was curt. He did not discuss the point raised by Hamilton, but demanded whether the latter had uttered expressions or opinions derogatory to Burr's honor.

On the next day, June 22, General Hamilton called upon Nathaniel Pendleton, and laid the correspondence before him. Correspondence then ensued between Van Ness and Pendleton, as the seconds of the two parties. The efforts of the latter were to induce Burr to modify his last letter and write one requesting to know whether, in the conversation to which Cooper alluded, any instance of dishonorable conduct were imputed to Colonel Burr, or whether there was any impeachment of his private character. On receipt of such a letter, Hamilton would declare, to the best of his recollection, what passed in that conversation.

This was rejected by Van Ness, after consultation with Burr, and in his reply he said: "No denial or declaration will be satisfactory, unless it be general, so as wholly to exclude the idea that rumors derogatory to Colonel Burr's honor have originated with General Hamilton, or have been fairly inferred from anything he has said." The reply of Pendleton was that Hamilton was ready to meet a particular case, he could not be expected "to answer at large as to everything he might have said in relation to the character of Colonel Burr, at any time or upon any occasion." Van Ness' reply repeated the arguments of former letters, and was accompanied by a challenge. The meeting was postponed until the close of the circuit court, where Hamilton was arguing a case, by mutual consent.

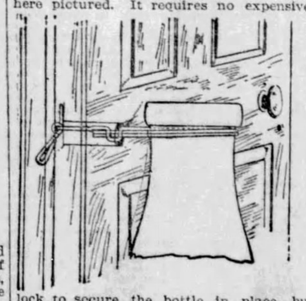
The duel took place on Wednesday, July 11, 1804, at 7 o'clock a. m. When the word was given, Burr fired, Hamilton turned slightly to the left, and fell on his face. The ball struck one of the lower ribs, fracturing it, passed through the liver, and lodged in the spine. Hamilton was removed to his home, where he died at 2 o'clock the next day.

Burr killed his antagonist, as he doubtless intended, but the murder ruined his life. Hamilton's fame has grown with the passing years, until he stands today as the most brilliant statesman of his era, and perhaps in our history. He was a constructive statesman, and it is not too much to say that to the impress he gave to the government under the constitution, in its formative and plastic stage, is to be attributed its enduring nature, and the marvellous facility with which it has adapted itself to all the needs of the mighty nation the United States has become.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Simple Milk Jar Lock.

If a man were forced to the act by hunger he could easily secure from the doorsteps of many city houses in the morning a sufficient quantity of bread and milk to prevent starvation. And should he chance to be caught in the act, and satisfy the judge and jury that actual hunger forced him to steal, he would probably be released. In the majority of cases, too, the one from which the food and drink were stolen would be willing to condone the offense. But there is another class, which seems to be more numerous, which makes the stealing of even such small things as these a profession, and against this class must the housekeeper guard. To secure the milk bottle against theft is the purpose of the simple wire device here pictured. It requires no expensive



lock to secure the bottle in place, but only a small piece of wire. Wrapped around the neck of the bottle is a piece of wire of sufficient strength to prevent the bottle being wrenched loose easily. On one side there is an extension about three inches long, with a small link at the end. The milkman simply asks his customer to bore a little hole through the door if he wishes the milk bottle locked fast. Through this hole he inserts the wire, the little loop tilting into a vertical position inside the door, preventing removal except from the inside.

THE HAWAIIANS A DYING RACE

In 1900 the total number of Hawaiians of both pure and mixed blood was 37,635, little more than half the number of pure bloods of half a century ago. The causes that are bringing about this state of affairs are described by Lucien C. Warner in the Outlook. Mr. Warner says:

"The general health of the natives, especially of the full-blooded Hawaiians, is far from satisfactory. They usually have small families, many of the children die in infancy, and among the adults consumption and other diseases indicating low vitality are prevalent. Their total number has been reduced from 70,000 in 1853 to less than 30,000 in 1900. The health and vigor of those of mixed Hawaiian blood is much superior to that of the pure Hawaiians. There are two leading types of these mixed races, the Caucasian Hawaiian and the Chinese Hawaiian. Of these, it is the testimony of all observers that the Chinese Hawaiians are the best race, both physically and mentally. Marriages between the Hawaiians and other races are quite frequent, and the number of part Hawaiians is steadily increasing. In 1872 the census gave but 1,487 part Hawaiians. In 1884 they had increased to 4,218, and in 1900 to 7,848. The larger proportion of children among the part Hawaiians is shown by the statistics of school attendance, which in 1902 showed 4,905 full-blooded Hawaiian children to a total population of 7,848. In other words, the proportion of children is twice as great among the part Hawaiians as among those of pure blood. These facts force upon us the conclusion that within two or three generations the Hawaiians as a type will pass away, and the Hawaiian problem will find its solution in the gradual absorption of the natives by stronger races."

DID THE DUKE KNOW?

John D. Crimmins, a short time after his return from Europe, was talking about the sights he had seen abroad.

"One afternoon," said Mr. Crimmins, "I visited a famous English castle. Here the guide took me through this state chamber and that state chamber, and finally, the family being in London, he led me to the rooms of the owner himself.

"In the owner's dressing room there was a shaving set of solid gold—gold shaving brush, gold cup, gold mounted strop and six gold handled razors.

"As the guide and I moved here and there a valet, attracted by the noise, came to see who we were, and after he had satisfied himself about this matter the valet lingered, joining in the conversation now and then.

"I fingered the gold shaving set curiously.

"'And does the duke,' I said, 'shave with these things regularly?'

"The guide shook his head. He did not know. But the valet knew.

"'No,' said the valet, 'he doesn't. But I do.'"

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

Very little seems to be going forward with reference to the origin of life itself. The field, it is true, has been pretty well cleared up for some new genius who will tell us just how the living machine is originally put together—that is, how the living machine arises without the agency of another living machine. Nobody—at least nobody distinguished as a biologist—now believes that life is anything but a natural, spontaneous growth, or evolution, or genesis from nonliving matter. We say that the cell has in it the potency of all forms of life. May we not also say that so-called dead matter has within it the potency of life itself? And carrying the argument a step farther, may we not say that the so-called elements of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, and so on, having in them the potency of life, have also within them the potency of consciousness; that the difference between man and so-called dead matter is a difference not of kind, but of quantity; that a man is highly complex matter intricately combined chemically and intricately arranged mechanically?—National Magazine.

CHAMPION OF CHAMPIONS.

To a Scotchman is given the distinction of having won more prizes for athletic contests than any other man in the world. He is Donald Dinnie, of Aboyne, in Aberdeenshire, and is now nearly a septua-

genarian. He has won in all 11,000 prizes, including 30 championship cups, together with cash prizes amounting to $125,000. He is shown in the accompanying photograph wearing a few of the hundreds of medals which have been given him.

VALUABLE TIMBER.

Single Logs of Mahogany Often Bring as Much as $5,000.

Sydney H. Shadbolt, of Washington, largely interested in a 130,000-acre timber and plantation tract in the state of Vera Cruz on the Coatzacoalcos river, is familiar with all the phases of the timber trade, and for several years his attention has been given largely to the purchase and marketing of mahogany. Speaking of mahogany generaly, he said:

"Mahogany has been esteemed a very valuable wood for more than 200 years, and during all that time the world has had substantially its whole supply from Mexico, Honduras, Cuba and Santo Domingo. Up to within about ten years the proportion secured from these districts was about 60 per cent from Mexico, 20 per cent from Honduras and 10 per cent from Cuba and Santo Domingo combined. Now comparatively little is obtained from Cuba, and practically none from Santo Domingo. The product of all of the four districts belongs to the same species, but there are marked differences in the fiber of the wood from West India islands and that from the mainland. The Mexican and Honduras growth is of a better grade than any other. The mahogany of Mexico is worth in the United States and Europe from $80 to $100 per 1,000 feet on the average. The value of individual logs, however, is occasionally very high, single sticks bringing as much as $5,000."

CLIMATE IN PHILIPPINES.

When the treaty with Spain, by which we acquired the Philippines, was under debate, in 1898, former United States Senator Edmunds, in a public speech, affirmed that the climate of those islands was so fatal to a white man that no American could expect to live there and bring up a family. At that time the Oregonian said that the Englishmen had lived many years in a worse climate—that of tropical India; that Macaulay was able to do hard legal work even in Calcutta, when the mercury stood at 96 deg. above zero; that Thackeray was born in India, where his parents had lived for many years, and that Lord Roberts had campaigned, over forty years in India. Secretary of War Taft is over 6 feet and weighs 320 pounds—not a very good subject to endure a tropical climate—and yet he returned from the Philippines in perfect health, and he suggests that the newspapers can "help the American government by denying the lies circulated about the terrible climate there." Of course, no man of common sense fails to adjust himself and his habits to his environment. No man wears the same clothing in winter or summer in western Oregon that he would wear in western Massachusetts. These are vast areas of country in the United States where no white man can live long because of malaria. Neither the bottom lands of the Mississippi nor the swamps of South Carolina, where negroes can live, are healthful for a white man. There are, doubtless, such lands in Cuba, in Porto Rico, in Africa, in India and in the Philippines, but it is not necessary that white men should pick out a patch of malarial country for a homestead.—Portland Oregonian.

THE PRESSURE OF WATER

In the scrapyard at Pittsburg lies a shapeless mass of iron which shows the tremendous pressure of water at a great depth. It was constructed for a diving bell and was used in the waters of Lake Michigan. It was a cube about six feet square, tapering slightly at both ends, and was made of phosphor-bronze five-eighths of an inch thick. Each plate was cast with a flange, and they were bolted together, the bolts placed as near as was consistent with strength. The side plates were further strengthened by ribs an inch thick and two inches wide, and the entire structure was strongly braced. The windows, intended to be used as outlooks for the divers inside, were three inches square, fortified with iron bars and set with glass plates one inch thick. The entire weight of the bell was 23,000 pounds. When completed it was sent to Milwaukee and towed out into the lake about twelve miles, where there was over two hundred feet of water, and sent down for the test. The inventor was so confident of its success that he was most anxious to go down in the bell when the trial was made. Fortunately for him he was dissuaded. When it reached a depth of about two hundred feet strong timbers which had been attached to it came up splintered into fragments. Suspecting an accident, the bell was hauled up and found to be crushed into a shapeless mass. The inch-thick plate glass bull's-eyes were pulverized and the entire body of the bell forced inward till none of the original shape remained. On a basis of two hundred feet depth, the pressure that crushed this seemingly invulnerable structure was 86.6 pounds per square inch, or 353,924 pounds to each side of six feet square. The total pressure on the cube was 2,723,548 pounds, or 1,261.7 tons.

DRAGA'S TOMB.

The last resting place of the murdered king and queen of Servia has very little the appearance of a royal tomb. The couple have been buried side by side.

The spot is marked only by two roughly carved crosses. There is no statuary or decoration of any kind to indicate the position of the victims of the great Servian tragedy. The accompanying illustration is from a recent photograph.

WHY HE SAVED THE BOY.

"That was a brave act!" ejaculated a Boston man as he stood on the wharf in a little southern town and saw an old negro plunge unhesitatingly into the deepest water to save a small boy who had stumbled and fallen from some piling. "A brave act, and he is a hero, no matter how black the skin he wears!"

The Bostonian was foremost in the group that gathered about Uncle Ned when he climbed back on the deck with the rescued lad.

"Your son, is it, old man?" he queried. "Or perhaps only your grandson?"

There was very fervent admiration on the down-Easter's tones as he put the question.

"No, suh; no, suh!" gurgled Uncle Ned. "Dat I'l rascal ain't no kinnery er mine."

"Then it was all the braver!" exclaimed the interrogator, positively baring his head out of respect for the old man's high-born courage.

"Huh," sputtered the hero, "you sho' don't think I'se durn fool 'nough to let dat boy drown when he's got every speck er my fish bait in his pocket."—Washington Post.

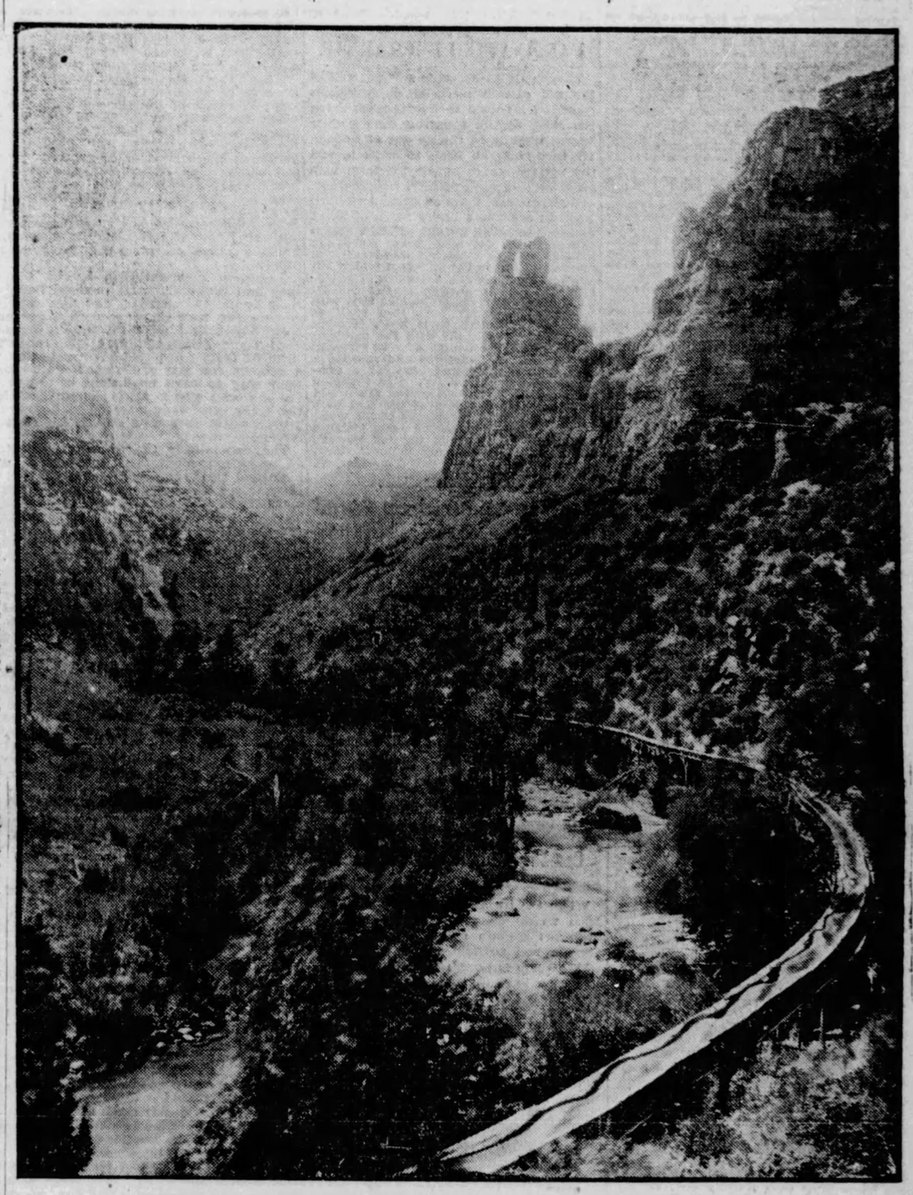
THE REAL CONQUEST OF IDAHO.

Great Desert to Be Transformed Into a Garden of Productiveness.

The vast and forbidding deesrt of Idaho, in the drainage basin of the Snake river is to be transformed into a green garden of productiveness under the new national irrigation law. This is one of the most promising projects decided upon by the government irrigation engineers.

At an expenditure of $2,000,000, which has been set aside for the construction of great impounding dams and diversion canals, above the Minidoka rapids, fully $12,000,000 in taxable property will be created in this basin. Taking as a basis the last census agricultural figures for the men who will occupy and farm them.

The engineering features of the Minidoka project are somewhat unusual, and will undoubtedly attract great interest as the work progresses. At the point where the water is to be taken from the Snake river, just at the head of the Minidoka rapids, the Snake has cut its way, during countless centuries, through a bed of solid black lava rock. A dam is to be constructed about fifty feet high and canals run on both sides of the river. The dam will back up the waters of the Snake for a distance of some 35 miles. The government surveys show that it will be possible to irrigate by gravity about 68,000 acres of good land; in addition to this it is possible to divert about 3,000



IRRIGATING FLUME FROM A TRIBUTARY OF THE SNAKE RIVER.

of thousands of head of stock. Where now one steer requires thirty or even forty acres for his support under irrigation the forage from one acre will more than support and finish him off for market.

Fortunately, the irrigation law contains a wise provision allowing the government, as soon as it has decided upon any project, such as this one, to withdraw from speculative entry all the public lands covered by it. Neither the desert land act nor the commutation clause of the homestead act can be utilized for entering land under any of these government irrigation projects, but only the old-time homestead law, requiring actual residence and improvement for the full period of five years. Were it possible for the government to withdraw all the public lands which will ever be possible to irrigate, from entry, under all laws other than the original homestead law, it would be the best thing which could happen for the future homemaker and for the nation which must look to the great west as a home for her immigrants and for the poor of the crowded cities who can be induced to go upon the land and found homes for themselves.

A promising feature of this irrigation work in Idaho is that practically all of the great Minidoka tract is today public land so that the future homemaker will deal directly with Uncle Sam and will pay no profit to the middleman, or, in other words, the speculater. Too many of the lands contemplated for reclamation by the government in other sections have already been taken up into private ownership and are being held by people who expect, when the government improves them, to take their profit out of Idaho, the 120,000 acres to be reclaimed under this project will, when settled under irrigation, represent the latter value, while the annual earnings of the land will amount to about $2,000,000. With this area cut up into 1,400 new farms, as is proposed by the government, a rural population will be created of 7,000, which will bring with it an urban population of probably another 7,000 or 14,000 people.

The Snake desert basin, when irrigated, will afford an ideal example of western stock-raising under the humane and profitable method of winter feeding. On many of the great western ranges the cattle are left to shift for themselves, the year round, entailing, during severe cold seasons, great loss of stock and always untold brute suffering. Around the Minidoka basin extend vast stretches of unreclaimed land, which must always remain useful solely for grazing purposes. The irrigation of this tract of over 120,000 acres will provide, through luxuriant crops of alfalfa, winter feeding for tens of thousands of head of stock.

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The dimensions of the dam will be 50 feet in height and 575 in length, a solid masonry edifice which will be as immovable and everlasting as the canyon walls of which it will become a part. The canal on the north side of the river for about its first mile will be cut through rock. It will be 67 feet wide and 10 feet deep. At the lower end on this section will be located a power station, where the 3,000 second-feet of water will fall 50 feet, developing about 17,000 horse power. On thousand of this 3,000 second-feet will have an additional fall of 20 feet which will develop 2,000 horse power more, and this power, if not needed for pumping, can be utilized for electric lighting, electric railways, mining, manufacturing, etc.

LOST ART OF WALKING

Our Ill Health the Penalty of Laziness.

Writing on this subject in the Young Man, J. Cuthbert Hadden says that the motor-car, which means rapid transit, is the god of the moment, leisure having to take a back seat. In the good old days a traveler planned a journey from London to Edinburgh months in advance; he consulted his lawyer and made his will. Now he starts in a motor-car at a moment's notice.

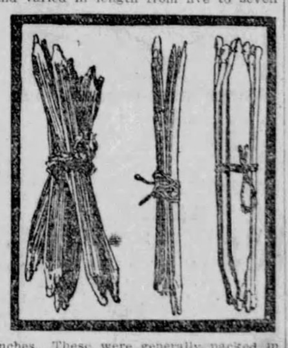
Walking is, in fact, in danger of becoming a lost art, like the making of samplers and Cremona fiddles. We walk so little that by and by the race will be attacked by locomotor ataxy in a wholesale manner, and we shall evolve into a nation with legs as incapable of pedestrian exercise as those of "Phroso," the mechanical man. Even cycling creates a distaste for walking, although it strengthens the muscles of the legs.

There is a more important side to this question. Walking was an ideal exercise, and led to results which none of the more rapid forms of exercise can give. In rapid traveling—in the express train, on the motor, on the cycle—all the finer nerves, senses and vessels are rushed and unduly excited. But in walking every particle of the body is evenly and naturally called into exercise—limbs, muscles, lungs, chest, heart, digestive apparatus; in short, the entire human machine. Walking is the very best tonic that can be prescribed for exhausted brains, weakened muscles, and worn-out nerves; it strengthens the digestive organs, drives the blood away from the tired brain, and is one of the best remedies for nervousness. There is no surer way of curing rheumatism than by a walk in warm weather. You have all the advantages of the Turkish bath, without the danger of impure air.

The fact that walking, according to De Quincey, enhanced the beauty of eyes, should have some weight with women. And the strongest argument that can be adduced is that nature obviously intended that we should walk. Finally, the writer expresses the utmost contempt for two of the most popular methods of progression. "I see the cyclists go toiling past me on the summer afternoons, bent like monkeys on a wheel, exuding perspiration from every pore. Motors, too, go dashing along the road, leaving behind them clouds of dust and a stench that seems like an insult to nature. The cyclist and the motor man each enjoys himself, I suppose; but—well, as the Scots say, I vote for 'shanks' mare.' Man was born to walk, as the sparks fly upward."

FIRST MATCHES.

The first sulphur matches, now upward of a century old, appear very awkward according to our modern ideas of convenience. They were known as "spunks" and varied in length from five to seven



inches. These were generally packed in bundles of a dozen, tied together with bits of straw. The matches illustrated herewith were made in 1830, and are preserved in York Museum, England. They were even less satisfactory than they appear since the sulphur refused to strike fire.

The Only Thing He Lacks.

Almost every man honestly believes that if, in addition to his own ability, he could have the brass of his rival, no earthly position would be too high for him to reach.—Chicago Record-Herald.

NOTES OF THE FAIR.

A large grandfather's clock made by Charles Becker, of Little Rock, is displayed in the Arkansas building at the World's Fair. This timepiece is eight feet high and is made from 27 different kinds of native wood. It contains 50,000 separate pieces.

A feature of Harvard University's exhibit in the Palace of Education at the World's Fair is a skeleton of a prehistoric pterodactyl or flying lizard, which was dug from the cretaceous beds of Kansas. It is a perfect specimen and was reconstructed and mounted in plaster.

The guides who operate the roller-chairs at the World's Fair are uniformed in suits of cadet gray trimmed with black braid. There are about 400 of them in commission. All of them are college students and they have familiarized themselves with the grounds and buildings.

It has been decided that automobiles and other pleasure vehicles will be permitted to enter the World's Fair grounds. Director of Works Taylor has approved a route a mile and a half long which does not cross the intramural railway. There is also a stable for the accommodation of vehicles.

The famous Red Cloud, head or chief of the Sioux nation, who is 86 years old, is one of the most interesting Indians to be seen at the World's Fair. This is the first time Red Cloud has attended an exposition. Chief Joseph of the Nez Perces is also at the fair for the season. These two chiefs accompany a party of 350 Indians from the several Northwestern tribes at the Pine Ridge Agency in South Dakota.

The pilots who guide the launches on the lagoons at the World's Fair wear an official uniform of navy blue, with gold buttons on the trousers and around the sleeves. The word "Launch" in gold letters is on each side of the collar and "Pilot" on the cap. There are 15 launches on the lagoons, each manned by two men. They are in use from 10 o'clock in the morning until the gates are closed at night. Besides the launches there are eight gondolas shipped from Venice, manned by singing gondoliers from the same city.

EARLY RISING.

(An American physician has declared that early rising leads to madness.)

We hail the words with confident elation,
Although we think it is no way surprising
That lunacy and mental aberration
Proceed from early rising.

How sweet that scientific recognition
Should now acclaim the truth we knew of old,
And relegate to a despised position
The lies we have been told.

We always knew (in spite of sage assertions
Of thus becoming healthy, wealthy, wise),
We always knew, in spite of false discursions,
That "that way madness lies."

And when they told us of the early bird
Our sympathies were ever with the worm,
By whose sad fate, so foolishly incurred,
Their logic proved infirm.

Thanks to the Faculty's wise condemnation,
No longer shall we fear the lengthened doze,
Nor let the sun's untimely dissipation
Dispel the morn's repose.

No longer by a premature up-rising
Will we incur bad temper, which is sin;
Nor let the evening take a sore reprising
For follies gloried in.

No longer will we let a virtuous dawning
Prelude a sundown of unvirtuous sadness,
Nor pay with noontide penalty of yawning
For one brief hour of madness.

Thus are our native instincts justified,
And impulse sanctioned after long despising;
Since one profound physician has declared
Madness in early rising.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

SNAKE AND SPIDER.

The accompanying photograph, which was taken from life, shows a tarantula, one of the largest and most vicious spiders in the world, and a snake engaged in battle. The fight was fierce and furious for almost half an hour, for the combatants seemed about equally matched. The snake repeatedly sunk its

fangs into the spider and wound its coils about it in an effort to crush it, while time and again the great black, hairy spider would pierce the snake with its poison laden mandibles. At the finish the spider was as bristling and pompous as ever, but the snake lay dead.

HOW WE HEAR OUR OWN VOICES

That a man does not hear his own voice as all the rest of the world hears it is shown by an interesting experiment described by Dr. L. Laloy, in La Nature of Paris. Says this writer:

"If a person records on a phonograph a few sentences pronounced by himself, together with others by his friends, and causes the machine to reproduce these at the end of a brief period, it generally happens that he easily recognizes his friends' voices, but not his own. On the other hand, the friends recognize his voice perfectly. This singular fact proves that everyone hears his own voice differently from others.

"As is remarked by Professor Exner, the difference must lie in the quality of tone. It must be remembered that one hears his own voice not only through the air, as do his auditors, but across the solid parts situated between the organs of speech and those of hearing. The sound thus produced has a different timbre from that conducted to the ear by the air alone.

"We may show this as follows: Take the end of a wooden rod between the teeth and pronounce a vowel continuously. Let the other end be alternately taken between the teeth and released by another person, who at the same time stops his ears. The latter will find that every time he seizes the rod in his teeth, the sound becomes stronger than when it reaches his ear through air alone, and has a different quality. The experiment may be varied by applying a wooden rod to the larynx of person observed and touching it, from time to time, to the observer's own larynx. As in the preceding case, it will be found that its passage through a solid body augments the intensity of the sound and modifies its quality."—Translation made for the Literary Digest.

THE AIR WE BREATHE

A Criticism of Modern Theories of Ventilation.

One of the most important as well as most difficult problems of the home or the office, says a writer in the Field, is that of ventilation. It is often entirely neglected, in spite of the fact that our climate compels us to spend so much of our time indoors.

Perhaps the majority of the people, rich and poor, think of ventilation only when the air that is breathed has become painfully stuffy. They either forget or they are not sufficiently well informed to connect headaches and a lowered degree of vitality with the perhaps unnoticed badness of the air in sitting or sleeping rooms. Beyond thick smoke and fog we cannot see atmospheric impurity, and we become too readily accustomed to the ordinary impurity of interiors we notice it. If noxious atmospheric ingredients were variously colored, we should often find that the air, not only of crowded public rooms and of churches, but also of our dining, drawing and bedrooms, was as disgustingly impure as the dirty water that none of us would drink.

The result to be achieved is to secure a constant supply of fresh air without causing a draught. In living rooms this is not so difficult, as we are always moving from one to another, but bedrooms, often smaller than the former, are liable to become reservoirs of foul air. The confined air undergoes changes of a deleterious character which our present chemical analysis does not enable us to understand, and which can be rectified only by subjecting the air again to the laboratory of the outdoor natural atmosphere. Perhaps it is too seldom remembered that the sensation of unpleasantness felt while breathing the air of closed rooms is not the only evil result. The temporary unpleasantness ceases when we go out into the open air, but the blood has in the meantime been proportionately poisoned, and a continuous repetition of this, with only short intervals of healthy respiration and exercise, cannot fail to produce a permanent lowering of tone and a greater susceptibility to disease.

The writer accuses architects of leaving ventilation to take care of itself. The newest houses are often the least healthy. The rank and file of architects of ordinary houses still, more frequently than not, draw plans of houses in which ventilation is either impossible or is left to take care of itself. High-pitched rooms, with the ceilings far above the tops of doors and windows, thus become only the larger reservoirs for the accumulation of foul air, which, following the law of gaseous diffusion, sooner or later pervades the whole room.

Several of the "improvements" in modern domestic structures, by securing air-tight windows and doors, while they have abolished draughts, have made it impossible for fresh air to come in or foul air to go out, in any quantity greater than sufficient to feed the fire, which is generally too low to ventilate more than the very lowest stratum of air. Perfect health can only be obtained by breathing pure air, and to secure this a revolution in our domestic architecture may be necessary. Our forefathers, with their wide fireplaces which acted as natural ventilators, were better off than we are. It became the fashion to ridicule these high, open fireplaces; one was roasted in front and frozen at the back, it was said. But if the rooms were large, the center of the room was pleasant, and if small, an easy arrangement of screens protected the sitters near the fire. Again, the old-fashioned four-poster and tent bedsteads were derided by the discoverers of carbonic acid gas in the air; but it was overlooked that it is much more necessary to sleep in a draughty room, with the head of the bed protected by curtains, than to sleep in a room hermetically sealed, though the modern bedstead be absolutely curtainless.

FANATICISM.

The story alleging that a Russian mystic has partially buried himself in this excitement over the war may or may not be true. The mere burying of the feet in earth is so trivial compared with some of the things these mystics do that probably the story is not true. It is too ordinary for note. Three years ago a Bielovodsk peasant, seized with religious frenzy, did what seemed to him heroic. Interpreting the Scriptures literally, he gouged out one of his eyes, chopped off his right arm, then walked fifteen miles to report his triumph. But that is nothing in comparison with what the come-day-go-day zealot of India will do. They bury, not simply their feet, but their whole bodies. How much is deception and how much real one cannot say, but a responsible authority believes that two men lived through a forty days' immurement. A couple of others were dug out dead after a shorter captivity.

India teems with feats of this description. One man will lie upon his back, place a piece of soil upon his lower lip, plant in it a mustard seed, and not rise from his position until the seed has become a plant of size. Another will make his couch upon spikes: a third walk with his boots filled with similar delights: yet another keeps his hands clenched until the nails grow through his palms and out at the back of his hands; while others distort their legs and arms into atrophy. The extent to which Hindu fanaticism will go, or native belief extend, was shown by a case reported in the Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore a year or so ago. The natives of Trevandrum were found worshipping as a god come among men a man who had taken up his residence under a tree on the bank of a river. For the first week or so he ate a plantain and drank some milk twice or thrice a week. Then he gradually enlarged the intervals, till after three or four months he took no food at all, but passed his time huddled before a fire, seeing no one, hearing no one. Exposed to cold and wet, to heat and dust, he sat thus without food for three years, "wrapt in divine contemplation." At the end of the three years he died, never having spoken to, or heeded, a soul from the time he first appeared, until the spirit passed from his body.—London Standard.

Makes Men Vigorous

Valuable Prescription by Which Any Man Can Make His Own Remedy to Cure Himself at Home Sent Free to All. Write for it.

WILL MAKE A MAN OF YOU.

For the return of that youthful feeling of manhood a prominent Detroit physician and savant is in possession of a re-

cipt which he has himself used in his own extensive private practice with the most startling success. Though the years have passed its equal has never been found and with it thousands of weak men have brought about the cures they so much longed for. The doctor willingly sends the formula entirely free to any man who writes him for it, and they will find it a gift of lasting value. It is good for sexual weakness, lost manhood, nervousness, weak back, emissions, varicocele, lack of force, prostatic trouble, night sweats, inability and the many other embarrassing conditions that befall the sexually imperfect man. It creates an immediate social feeling, warmth and good nature, forces active blood to the muscular tissue, tones the nervous system and arouses bodily confidence. It makes the man of 65 as good as at 35, and the young man again eager for society and fit for marriage and parenthood. Satisfactory results are produced in a day's use, and a perfect cure in a few weeks, regardless of age, or the cause of your condition.

If you need such a remedy send your name and address today to the Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 976 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and in an unmarked envelope the doctor will at once send you the receipt, as promised, explaining in detail what ingredients to use and how to compound them so that any weak man can cure himself in his own home without being under obligations to anyone. It costs you nothing and the sooner you write the sooner you will be cured.

A LITERARY HUMBUG.

"The greatest bluffer in the literary game that I ever heard of," said a man employed in the counting room of a big magazine, "was a fellow who probably never wrote a line in his life, but he had some reason for wanting to make some friends think that he was a regular contributor.

"He came into our office and offered us a $50 bill, and asked if we would let him have the concern's check for that amount. He showed us the check of one other magazine which he had already secured. When asked what he wanted the check for he made no bones of explaining that he wanted to show it to two or three friends to make them think that the check was in payment for a story. My house declined to accommodate him.

"We did ask him, though, how he would keep up the bluff if one of his friends happened to ask him to show his story in the magazine. He said that would be easy, as he would declare that he was writing over a nom de plume."—New York Sun.

FASCINATING BUCHAREST.

Though all Bucharest is modern, we find the old eastern methods of mercantile construction; little open cupboards lining the road, dealers squatting among their wares, literally at the receipt of custom, for they make no effort to invite it, and the various trades huddle together; here an armory of rude pottery, richest green and richest red; there an arsenal of thick leathern sandals, a heavy patch of burnt umber; yonder an avenue of black sheepskin caps set out upon brass stands, in appearance like peasants' heads after a massacre. Out in the streets are high hillocks of golden grain, pyramids of pumpkins and blazing piles of scarlet chillies. At intervals little congregations wait with laughing philosophy until they shall be hired—builders with their hods, laborers with their spades, all with the emblems of their toil. Bucharest may be summed up as a city of pleasures and palaces, a metropolis of perpetual carnival, a temple of boisterous jovialty. Her engaging people combine the color, the grace and the hospitable instincts of the east with the comfort and conveniences of the west; every instant spent among them yields a quintessence of life and joy and warmth and color. A small Paris indeed? Nay, by Cock! 'tis a little paradise.—Herbert Vivian in Saturday Review.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh), that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

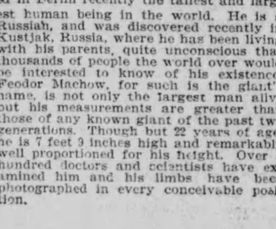
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Combined Cutter and Carriage.

While the ice and snow have vanished from nearly every part of the United States, there are still vast sections in Canada and possibly in the northwest, where there is good sleighing. But this will soon have disappeared from all the lowlands and a little later from the mountain regions. Every year there is the same condition, making the roads half bare and half covered with snow and ice. Now, a sleigh don't run at all easy



on bare ground, and a wagon isn't much better in a snow drift. It is possible, but not convenient, to alter the carriage to a sleigh by replacing the wheels with runners, whenever a patch of snow is to be crossed, and vice versa. There is a still better scheme, however, as presented in our illustration. This is a combination of the carriage and sleigh in such a manner that either can be used by throwing a lever. This vehicle might be considered queer-looking in some parts of the country, but there is no denying that its use would save considerable hard work for the team and much time for its owner in traveling over mountain roads. The wheels on this vehicle are so mounted that the pulling of a lever, without leaving the seat, will throw them down and elevate the runners clear of the ground, or lift the wheels and bring the runners into use.

PROFILE ROCK.

The laborers employed in cutting through 110th street in New York unconsciously carved a very striking profile. A great mass of rock as high as a house abuts directly upon the sidewalk near

Amsterdam avenue. The profile of this rock as viewed from either side presents an almost perfect face. It is that of an old man with very pronounced features, the brow, nose, mouth and chin being especially lifelike. As an added touch of realism the face presents very natural looking chin whiskers.

WORLD'S TALLEST GIANT.

Professor Felix Von Luschen, the head of the Anthropological society, entertained in Berlin recently the tallest and largest human being in the world. He is a Russian, and was discovered recently in Kustjak, Russia, where he has been living with his parents, quite unconscious that thousands of people the world over would be interested to know of his existence. Feodor Machow, for such is the giant's name, is not only the largest man alive, but his measurements are greater than those of any known giant of the past two generations. Though but 22 years of age, he is 7 feet 9 inches high and remarkably well proportioned for his height. Over a hundred doctors and celebrities have examined him and his limbs have been photographed in every conceivable position.

APPLE BLOSSOM TIME.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

"Father of all surveyors, Time drags his chain of rust through every life, and only Love, unvarying God of the Ages, immeasurable, keeps his untarnished youth."

You have probably passed them in the streets without paying them particular attention, though they are good to look upon, for they are young and happy, and are out together every day this fine weather, having time for idling. It is needful for both of them to earn their living, and at present neither one has anything to do, but in spite of this, the world is going very well with them, for they love each other, and he is but one and twenty and she is just nineteen.

It is not necessary to this part of their story to explain how chance brought them together under one roof, or how the same fickle lady simultaneously robbed them of their means of livelihood. Perhaps it was all pre-arranged by destiny, for destiny seems to have positive notions about the parts we are to play.

When the girl first found herself out of a position, she was brave about it, and when she was not looking for something to do, she spent her time in her room "fixing things," which means, translated, that she was freshening and re-making her slender stock of clothes. Gradually she began to awaken in the morning heavy hearted, with the torturing fear that visits a woman alone in the world and robbed of her protective resources.

About the time she forgot to sing when she was at work, the boy's merry whistle stopped shrilling through the halls, and when he went out he closed the door quietly behind him, instead of giving it the robust slam which had previously heralded his arrival or departure. The girl missed his cheery clatter, and the boy wondered why the little snatches of song he was used to hearing from her room were silenced. Presently they came together, and had an explanation, and the perplexity they had in common, brought them in sympathy with each other.

Frequent companionship taught them they had many things in common beside their financial difficulties, and they drifted into the way of telling each other of their hopes and ambitions, which lightened their disappointments and robbed them of fear. Depleted finances became a subject for jest and when it came in their way to earn small sums of money, the one who was in funds shared it with the other, and they managed to be very joyous while they were waiting for regular employment.

They seemingly thrived on predigested breakfast foods, and sometimes it happened that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as the boy called himself, went marketing with prodigal recklessness, bringing home sundry brown paper bags and parcels whose contents the girl transformed into savory dinners. They were cooked, served and eaten in her room, which, by means of screens and curtains, took on the guise of a parlor when it wore company manners. And after the furniture of the meal was cleared away there were plans for the future to be discussed and the experiences of the day related as laughter-convulsing comedies.

For the time, life seemed just a game of making each other laugh and it was not a hard game to play, because the boy and the girl were always ready to be amused at nothing. It hapens that way, you know, when the heart is young and there is more in the future than in the past. Then as the spring grew older, they heard the outdoors calling, and the boy would tap on the girl's door early in the morning and say:

"Up, up sister, the sun is shining brightly, The little birds are singing in the trees, And all nature seems to be rejoicing."

Only he said the first line this way:

"Double up sister, the sun is shining brightly."

So you see the girl began the day with a laugh and forgot to be sad even if she met with disappointment before it was over. And all this time they had no idea of being anything to each other but good friends and comrades, though if the girl reached home first and found the boy absent, she stood at her window and watched until she saw him coming, and if the girl was not there when the boy came home, he walked up and down the pavement, imagining things, until she turned the corner and he knew she was safe and unharmed.

"Come out and play queen of the May, it's a day for your best necktie," the boy called one gracious morning after he had given his "double up, sister," reveille.

There was a sound of hurrying footsteps within the room. The door flew open and the girl stood before him, fresh and smiling with the pink in her cheeks rivaling the roses that nodded gaily over the brim of her hat.

"Where at?" she questioned.

"Over the hills and a great way off. Where the woodchuck died of the whooping cough,"

the boy answered mysteriously.

"I know a bank where the wild thyme grows," quoted the girl, following his humor.

"And the whang-a-doodle mourneth for its first born," finished the boy, apparently bent on tragedy.

They went out of the house together, and, after they had eaten breakfast, set about to provide themselves with some luncheon to take on their excursion.

"Get some chocolate," suggested the girl. "It's cheap, wholesome and sustaining."

"Those ham sandwiches and hard boiled eggs look good to me," the boy declared, making a generous purchase.

The important matter of luncheon settled, they sought a car which would take them into the country. Leaving the city behind, they sped out into the open, past the fields and meadows where the green turf lay like a velvet carpet and the birds were busy getting breakfast out of the ground; on into the country where the river banks were wooded and farm lands spread away from the farther side of the road.

The world was all abloom. Warmed by the sun, beckoned by the blue, nourished by the rain and dew, the trees drank from the earth richer blood and unfolded fairy canopies of leaves and flowers. The horse chestnut bourgeons had burst their sheaths, and the apple orchards were foamed over with blossoms.

"Come into the garden, Maude," the boy sang under his breath, exulting in the beauty and the fragrance of the day.

They got out of the car and watched it speed away over the track; watched it just for sheer joy of doing nothing, and when it had whirled out of sight around a curve, they crossed the river bank and climbed down to the edge of the stream, poking and prying among the tender shoots of the marsh plants and the reeds and rushes, pricking their way through the water. Tiring of this, they climbed back to the top of the bank and sat under the trees where the sunshine, filtering through the new leaves on the boughs, made checkered shadows.

A short distance down the bank, across a green space, in a line of dazzling white, marched a family of geese in solemn procession to the river's edge for their morning bath. The dignified brigade caught the boy's attention.

"When is a goose not a goose?" he suddenly propounded.

He answered the riddle in his next breath.

"When it's a gander," he chuckled, rolling over on the grass in a paroxysm of delight at his own brilliancy.

The morning wore itself away into afternoon. The luncheon was eaten, seasoned with the spice of fresh air appetites, and the crumbs were scattered in tempting array to entice a pair of blackbirds which had hovered inquisitively near the greater part of the day, only to fly away, nervously chattering, when they thought they were observed.

"If I could only get salt on their dear little tails," the boy sighed in mock longing.

"Don't be bloodthirsty," said the girl, adding with a sigh that was real, "We must go back now; but hasn't this been a lovely day?"

"The best that ever happened," the boy agreed with enthusiasm. "You've made it so," he said softly, looking into the girl's eyes.

He forgot to look away again very soon, and something he saw there made his heart beat faster and changed the boy into a man. He sat up very straight and looked out over the river. When he spoke there was a stronger ring in his voice and a deep note of earnestness.

"I've lost my position," he said slowly, with his eyes fixed on the opposite shore. "I haven't any prospects in sight and I haven't any money, but I'll have them all some day and then I want to ask the best and prettiest girl in the world a certain question." He swallowed a lump in his throat before he went on, still with his eyes looking straight ahead—"Do you think the certain girl will wait to let me?"

He heard her draw a quick, fluttering breath, and in a moment, "Couldn't you ask her now?" she whispered.

The boy had to bend closer to hear the whisper, and bending closer he asked the question. Youth knows not fear when it has love and it was a lover and a lass when their youth is past, "the story is past, too—past, past—and that's the way with all stories."

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From Little, Brown & Co., Boston:

Where the Tide Comes In, by Lucy M. Thurston, is a charming novel with a southern atmosphere. The scenes are placed in Virginia. The love story is colored by a bit of politics and the characterizations and descriptions are full of merit.

The Woodcarver of 'Lympus is written by M. E. Walker in the form of a diary and letters which relate the pathetic story of "the Woodcarver," a young man crippled at twenty-two and left helpless for the rest of his life. The revolt of his mental strength against his physical weakness made him a man to be feared until he found regeneration and joy of living in the art of wood-carving. It is a readable novel which points a moral and excels in beautiful description of the Green Mountain country where the scene is laid.

The Micmac. This is a wild, weird story of a swamp in Nova Scotia told by S. Carleton. The characters are few and the theme is a tangled love affair told with force and with the whole action taking place out of doors. The terrible swamp with its uncanny legendary powers dominates the tale. Published by Henry Holt & Co., New York.

Huldah. The heroine of the novel entitled Huldah, is Huldah Sarvice, a big-hearted woman whose life in the cattle country of the west is described by Alice Macgowan and Grace Macgowan Cooke. The story is a record of happenings in the town of Blowout with Aunt Huldah as a sort of divine Providence and sunshine dispenser. It is humorously inclined and its scenes of childhood's happy hours are assisted with illustrations and drawings by Fanny Y. Cory. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

The Middle Wall. This is a good, spirited story which includes in its telling exciting happenings in a South African mining camp, a flight from the police in London, thrilling adventure on the sea, and an original and satisfying climax on Cape Cod. The book is written by Edward Marshall, and the story is carried at high tension from beginning to end. The G. W. Dillingham Co., New York.

How to Live Forever. Under this rather startling title, Harry Gaze gives what he calls the science and practice of living in a way to secure immortality for the physical body, if so desired. Bathing, the art of breathing, relaxation and rest, ventilation, sunshine and all other means to health he treats of, giving to them, however, a little different thought than that accorded by the majority of writers. Some of his deductions are exceedingly questionable. The Stockham Publishing Co., Chicago.

Methods of Industrial Peace is a contribution to the literature devoted to the history of the struggle between labor and capital to adjust their difficulties. The author, Nichols Paine Gilman, has evidently made a careful study of his subject and his conclusions are worthy of consideration by both employers and employes. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston

Japan. A book on Japan, as it has been seen and described by great writers, has been edited by Esther Singleton and published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. The volume comprises nearly fifty articles from writers who are authorities on Japanese subjects, and presents an excellent view of Japan, its arts, sciences, history, ethnography, manners, customs and institutions. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Theodore Roosevelt. The volume bearing this title contains the addresses and Presidential messages of President Roosevelt, prefaced with an introduction by Henry Cabot Lodge. In selecting the speeches, particular attention has been given to the subjects which seem likely in themselves to prove of special interest to the citizens and the voter during the present year, as expressions of the methods of thought and of the principles of action of the President. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, are the publishers.

The volume entitled The Better New York, prepared by Dr. W. H. Tolman and Charles Hemstreet, with an afterword by Josiah Strong, is planned as a guide book to "better New York," and contains much information concerning the efforts and achievements of the philanthropic societies whose influence has wrought the change from former undesirable conditions. The book contains many illustrations and is published by The Baker & Taylor Co., Union Square, New York.

Trusts Versus the Public Welfare is a book by Bell. C. Richie which contains short but comprehensive histories of the various trusts in the United States. The volume is a fearless arraignment of the present schemes for controlling the interests of the many for the financial benefit of the few. Published by R. F. Fenno & Co., New York.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

Spurring his jaded horse to renewed efforts when the animal should be refreshed with proper food and rest, is about as sensible as prescribing nerve tonics, alcoholic compounds, coca mixtures and cocktails which only spur on the already weakened nervous system. Neither does it do to put the nerves to sleep with narcotics. When you feel worn-out, broken down, jaded, and feel the effects of brain tire as well as nerve weakness, sleeplessness and fatigue, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a tonic which will do you lasting good, build you up, increase your appetite and strength and improve the condition of the blood. When the blood is impoverished the nerves feel the effect. Nervousness in nine cases out of ten is the "cry of the starved nerves for food." Feed the nerves on rich blood and all nervous manifestations will cease.

"It has been seven months since using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and I only used three bottles of the medicine when it made me feel like a new man," writes S. A. Miller, Esq. (care of Mr. Amos Hyre, R. D. 10), Dayton, Ohio. "I had doctored with two local physicians without benefit. I felt all worn out, and had an awful misery in my back for two years but noticed a change for the better when I began using your 'Golden Medical Discovery.'"

To gain knowledge of your own body—in sickness and health—send for the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. A book of 1008 pages. Send 21 cents in stamps for paper-covered, or, 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DRINK, IN MARBLE.

In these days of reform in matters of intemperance the attitude of the ancients toward drink is difficult to understand. The famous statue of Silenus and Bacchus, in the Vatican galleries, throws an

interesting light upon the seriousness with which the Greeks approached these problems. The statue of Silenus and Bacchus, in which the infant pagan god is shown, is one of the most famous of antiquity. A photograph of this beautiful piece of marble is reproduced herewith.

THE JUDGE'S JOKE.

Some years ago George R. Peck, formerly of Kansas, after he became general solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., was called to South Dakota to argue an important case before the federal court. He was accompanied to the seat of justice by Alfred Beard Kittredge, the local attorney of the company, who has since become a United States senator.

Mr. Peck made a fine argument and afterward walked to the hotel with the judge of the court. "I liked your argument this forenoon, Mr. Peck," the judge said; "it was a masterly presentation of your case. I don't think you left anything unsaid that could have been said."

Mr. Peck thanked the judge for the compliment and afterward went to Mr. Kittredge, elated. "I am going to win that case, Kittredge," he said. "What makes you think so?" asked Mr. Kittredge. "Why, I'll tell you on the quiet. Walking with me to the hotel today, the judge complimented me and added that I had left nothing unsaid."

"Oh, is that all?" Mr. Kittredge said. "Don't let him fool you by that kind of talk. We all know him out here. I'll tell you a story.

"Once there was a lion tamer whose duty it was to go into the cage and put his head in a big lion's mouth twice a day. One day, after he had gotten his head in the animal's mouth he asked the keeper in a low voice, 'Is the lion wagging his tail?' 'He is,' replied the keeper. 'Then I'm gone,' said the tamer, and the next moment the lion closed his jaws and killed the tamer."

It was both a story and a prophecy. Mr. Peek lost his case.—Kansas City Star.

SCHOOL EXHIBITS.

Their Value to the Public at the Exposition.

Speaking of the proper moral instruction of the children in our common schools, I am by a peculiar chain of associated ideas reminded of the great efforts now being made to supply the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis with attractive educational exhibits. This may be due to my misfortune of having known a public school system which received a gold medal at an international exposition for a manual training exhibit. The thought that has troubled me ever since is that this particular school system had no manual training in its regular program of work. It had been asked to furnish such an exhibit, and it had the courage to comply with the request. That was all. An exhibit of paleontological research in the primary schools would probably have been supplied with equal cheerfulness, though the expense of it might have kept it down to a very small scale. The consciousness of this unique experience and what has since come to my knowledge of teachers and pupils busy with preparations for great expositions has somehow linked itself in my mind with the question of moral training in the schools. Others may have observed a similar phenomenon. At least I have found that teachers do not like to discuss ethics and school exhibits in conjunction. It seems to make them sick.

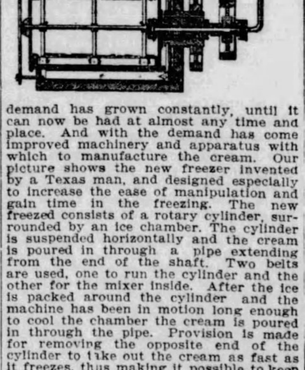
The trouble with expositions is that people who visit them expect to see something extraordinary. The ordinary everyday school work is interesting only to a limited number of experts who prefer unadulterated raw material to the showy specimens of idealized children's work. Generally speaking, exhibition work is exhibition work. Ordinarily it reveals as much of the genuine character of a school as does the dusted family Bible in the center of the parlor table of the religiousness of a family to the visiting pastor.

This aspect of things has caused some uneasiness to the sensibilities of the teachers in the Philippines. They want to have it understood that some of the exhibits of manual art sent to St. Louis as the work done by Filipino schools do not fairly represent actual facts. They suggest that the average work is not of as high a character as the exhibits would seem to show, and that in order to produce a good impression of the people's capacities the specimens shipped to the exposition should be regarded as somewhat idealized. What poor, benighted people these teachers must be to feel uneasy about a good looking exhibit!

However, the St. Louis Exposition may put things in a different light. There are possibilities for organizing an educational exhibit that will do no violence to ethical consciences and yet will prove exceedingly attractive. The recent convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational association, at Atlanta, devoted part of its program to consideration of the plans which have been made for school exhibits at St. Louis. Howard J. Rogers, chief of the education section of the exposition, explained that every foot of space in the seven-acre building devoted to school exhibits had been allotted. Thirty states and all the principal universities are expected to be represented. England, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, Russia, Japan, China, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil and Argentina will also participate. The object of the administration is to secure comparative exhibits from every important country in the world, and to supply the most comprehensive exhibit possible of every phase of educational effort in the United States.—Ossian H. Lang in the Forum.

New Ice Cream Freezer.

Nearly every child, and some grown people as well, enjoy eating ice cream so much that they could partake of it at any time of the year, and not alone in the hot weather, as originally intended. No one ever thought there would be profitable business in manufacturing ice cream in large quantities to supply the demand in cities and villages, when this frozen delicacy was introduced, but the



demand has grown constantly, until it can now be had at almost any time and place. And with the demand has come improved machinery and apparatus with which to manufacture the cream. Our picture shows the new freezer invented by a Texas man, and designed especially to increase the ease of manipulation and gain time in the freezing. The new freezer consists of a rotary cylinder, surrounded by an ice chamber. The cylinder is suspended horizontally and the cream is poured in through a pipe extending from the end of the shaft. Two belts are used, one to run the cylinder and the other for the mixer inside. After the ice is packed around the cylinder and the machine has been in motion long enough to cool the chamber the cream is poured in through the pipe. Provision is made for removing the opposite end of the cylinder to take out the cream as fast as it freezes, thus making it possible to keep up a continuous process of manufacture. In removing the cylinder head the ice chamber is not interfered with.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

Some of your readers tell us why our cream does not gather? The butter remains, most of it, in the buttermilk. It was all right during cold weather.—S., Sumner, Ill.

Will some reader of The Blade tell me how to kill pine trees so they will die on the stump? I have several trees near my out field and I wish to deaden them.—W., Spokane, Wash.

Will some one tell me how to use Paris green on potatoes. A number of bugs have just arrived. The quantity of water and of Paris green to use, etc.?—M., Springfield, Mo.

Will some of The Blade readers who have had experience please tell me how to feed a young colt by hand? How much should it have at a feed? How much water and sugar should be added to the milk? Answer soon as possible.—Anxious Reader, Edith, Kan.

Will some reader of your valuable paper tell me what to do for my cow? I have a very valuable one, but she leaks her milk. I would be very thankful if some one would tell me what to do for it.—H., Frewsburg, N. Y.

I have a cow that has garget. Will some kind reader of The Blade give me a remedy for it?—E., Gresham, Neb.

Will R., of Conders, W. Va., please explain through The Blade why he scalds peanuts, how he does it, and if they should be scalded as soon as taken out of the ground? Give a full description of the way to handle them.—S., Anabel, Mo.

Will some reader please tell through The Blade what is the cause of a cow having an enlarged gall bladder and what is the cure?—T., Loda, W. Va.

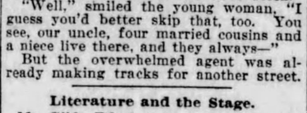
Will some one tell me how to destroy quack grass. It is a grass with white roots, which spread under ground, and is injurious to growing crops.—H., Rhinelander, Wis.

I am troubled with moles. Is there any remedy to poison them? Some claim they do not eat corn and the like. If they do not, they ought to quit making roads for their neighbor mice.—H., Harvey, Ky.

I have a six-year-old mare that gets sick very often. She bloats and appears to be very ill. She is wormy. Is that the cause? Will some reader of The Blade give me the trouble and a remedy?—R., Pleasant Lodge, N. C.

Thermostat of New Design.

How to regulate the temperature of a room or building was a difficult question to solve previous to the introduction of the theromstat, with its principle of expansion and contraction of metals under heat and cold, respectively. Now, however, it is simply a question of which pattern of regulator to use, as many different ideas have been brought out to accomplish practically the same results. Sometimes it is simply the lengthening of one piece of metal which is made to operate dampers or perform other duties to regulate the temperatures, while in other devices two pieces of metal of different expansive powers are bolted together to bend laterally under the action of the heat. In the thermes here shown the electric current is brought into use to operate the damp-



ers or to indicate the excessive heat of a fire. When the degree at which the apparatus is desired to operate has been ascertained, the metallic contact block on the graduated scale is placed at the figure indicating that temperature. Then the electric current will be connected with the alarm or damper mechanism just as soon as the arrow actuated by the expansion of the thermostat moves over the graduated scale far enough to contact with the block. The advantage of this mechanism is that it can easily be set to operate at any desired temperature and altered in an instant to serve another purpose.

A GROCER'S CONNECTIONS.

The brisk, business-like agent who was soliciting orders for a special brand of coffee had had a successful morning. Housekeeper after housekeeper had sampled his aromatic goods, and had unhesitatingly given him their orders.

Smiling and confident, the agent turned into a street whose substantial brick houses wore an air of settled prosperity. here, surely, the residents would be lavish with their orders.

But they were not. At the first house, a smiling matron said pleasantly: "I'm obliged, but we have a grocery store in the family. I never buy coffee from any one else."

At the second house, the reply was much the same. At the third, fourth and fifth houses similar responses were given. By the time that the puzzled agent had reached the sixth house in the row, and had learned that its mistress, too, was connected with the grocery business, the man, suspecting that he was the victim of a put-up job, demanded an explanation.

"Do all the men in this street run grocery stores, or do all the grocers in town live in this one block?" he asked.

"No, indeed," was the reply. "There's only one grocer living in this street."

"Then why—"

"Oh, I see," laughed the young housekeeper. "We've all been giving you the same excuse; but the explanation is very simple. You see, father, who lives in the corner house, is in the wholesale grocery business, and his five daughters live beside him—he gave each of us a lot as a wedding gift. Naturally, we always buy all our staple groceries from him."

"I see," said the agent. "Perhaps I'll be more successful in the next block."

"Well," smiled the young woman, "I guess you'd better skip that, too. You see, our uncle, four married cousins and a niece live there, and they always—"

But the overwhelmed agent was already making tracks for another street.

Literature and the Stage.

Mr. Glide Pfitch is busy on a dramatization of Mr. Sully's recent cotton corner.

Winsome Churchbluff has about finished a new historical romance in which several members of the Carvel family reappear. It revolves around the crime of '73, and is said to be unusually thrilling.

Miss Flossie Gayton, one of the members of the chorus in The Bizzer of Boz, has bought a palatial home on upper Fifth avenue, New York. It is understood that the price of her palace was $900,000, which she has succeeded in saving out of her salary of $18 per week.

Mr. David de Grassgrow is hard at work on a dramatization of a bag of peanuts.

William H. Pellican is to have a new play next season in which he will appear as the Deacon, who was made famous by the One Hoss Shay.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Story of a "Chaffer."

A heavy touring car was speeding along upper Broadway, which was crowded. Suddenly the machine turned sharply to the left, and, without diminishing speed, described a complete circle. It missed a stret car by a foot, a carriage by an inch, and another automobile by a fraction of an inch. Then it shot off at the proper tangent, having done no harm.

"I don't think them chaffers ought to drink," remarked the cop thoughtfully. "And yet," he added, "a sober man 'ud broke his neck by a trick like that."—New York World.

Reckless.

Aunt Ca'line, as a special treat, had been given tickets for the circus, where she saw the elephant and the acrobats, as well as the grand, gorgeous and unrivaled spectacular representation of the burning of Rome, or some such production.

"Well, Aunty," said the lady of the house that evening, "how did you like the show?"

"'Deed, it 'uz fine, Miz Jones, 'deed it 'uz. But seem ter me all dem oomans dat pranced erroun' in dem union suits is takin' mighty big chances ter catch dis hyer newmoney."—Chicago Tribune.

A Humorist.

When the umpire shouts "Play ball!" to the pitcher of the Washington club he must grin at his own subtle irony.—Chicago News.

CLEVER DOCTOR

Cured a 20 Years Trouble Without Any Medicine.

A wise Indiana physician cured 20 years stomach disease without any medicine, as his patient tells:

"I had stomach trouble for 20 years, tried allopathic medicines, patent medicines and all the simple remedies suggested by my friends, but grew worse all the time.

"Finally a doctor who is the most prominent physician in this part of the State told me medicine would do me no good only irritating my stomach and making it worse—that I must look to diet and quit drinking coffee.

"I cried out in alarm, 'Quit drinking Coffee!' why, 'What will I drink?'

"'Try Postum,' said the doctor, 'I drink it, and you will like it when it is made according to directions, with cream, for it is delicious and has none of the bad effects coffee has.'

"Well that was two years ago and I am still drinking Postum. My stomach is right again and I know doctor hit the nail on the head when he decided coffee was the cause of all my trouble. I only wish I had quit it years ago and drank Postum in its place." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Never too late to mend. Ten days trial of Postum in place of coffee works wonders. There's a reason.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

Tubulars Find Gold in Milk

Good butter is worth 20 to 30 cents a pound. Butter is worth only one cent a pound as stock food, yet farmers using gravity skimmers — pans and cans that leave half the cream in the milk—feed that half the cream to stock, then wonder why dairying don't pay.

Can't find gold without digging. Can't make dairying pay big profits without getting all the cream.

TUBULARS

Dig Right Down

to the paying level — squeeze the last drop of cream out of milk—make dairying pay. Tubulars are the only modern separators. The picture shows them. Write for catalogue G-231.

The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. **P. M. Sharples** West Chester, Pa.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to Reader, of Grove City, Pa., in regard to killing morning glory roots, I wish to say I have had some experience along that line. We had a small patch that was spreading very fast and for the last three or four years have planted the piece to corn, and by cultivating and an occasional hoeing have got rid of them, although the wet seasons have been a hindrance.—R., Owosso, Mich.

Poultry Raising.

Editor Farmstead: I notice that M., of Treadwell, N. Y., speaks in regard to my article on April 21. I was not talking about raising just a few chickens. We hatch from 100 to 500. Of course a man can feed and pamper a few, and have good paying results. But you undertake to feed 500 on meat, as much as they will eat, for three or four months, your expenses will overrun your profits, meat being 15 cents per pound. The reason I speak in regard to not feeding them for 12 hours is, that it generally takes from 12 to 18 hours for hens to get done hatching. Of course hens always have nests made of straw or some trash, or something that will keep the dirt down, and that will cause the hen to scratch after it, and she is liable to scratch more or less of the young chickens out, or the eggs which are not hatched.—H., Talbott, Tenn.

Peanut Culture.

Editor Farmstead: I refer to the article in Farmstead of May 5, from R., of Conders, W. Va., relative to peanut culture, in answer to R. D., of West Virginia. Seriously, did R. intend that as a joke, and think the readers of The Farmstead are green enough to swallow such a tale?

I never had much experience raising peanuts, but several years ago I planted a few ,and was told to cover the bloom every morning before sunrise. I did so without any great results. It is certain I had no hills twist high, nor yet half knee high, but it was a great labor; so, though only a boy, I argued thus: The peanut once grew wild, as have all other plants. Who went out then every morning before

Sick and Helpless Come Unto Me.

Have Discovered the Marvelous Secret of Life and I Give It Free to You.

My Mission on Earth is to Heal the Sick and Cure the Weak and Hopeless—Come Unto Me That I May Give You Health and Life and Youth.

Send No Money, Simply Send Your Name and Address and I Will Send You Free Enough of My Vital Life Fluid, the Most Marvelous Compound Ever Discovered to Convince You of Its Mysterious Unfailing Power.

I have discovered the marvelous secret of life, and with it I can make you well, no matter what your sickness, I can make you strong and well, no matter how weak or crippled you are. With my Vital Life Fluid, the secret of which is known only to me, I cure nearly every known ailment of the human flesh. I believe there is no ill or ailment under the sun which my marvelous Vital Life Fluid will not banish, for it has time and again restored to the perfect bloom of health most of poor and unfortunate sufferers. I do not seek to demonstrate a theory. I have no time for that, for I am accomplishing facts. I am curing thousands who have given up all hope of life. I am bringing joy and happiness into hundreds of homes. If you suffer from kidney and liver disease, lung and stomach or heart trouble, consumption, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, blood and skin diseases, catarrh, bronchitis, paralysis, diabetes, syphilis, lost vitality, nervous debility, insomnia, blood poison, headache, female weakness and ailments, eczema or salt rheum, headaches, backache, nervousness, fevers, coughs, colds, asthma or any disease or weakness of the vital organs, come unto me and I will cure you and make you well. This wicked and very true "take," but the people whom I have snatched from the very jaws of death and have lifted up and given strength and health are living witnesses to the everlasting power of my matchless Vital Life Fluid, and I rest the whole proof of my power and the truth of my claims on them. Believe them and ye will believe me. To me and my marvelous remedy all systems and all diseases seem alike. It matters not how long you have been afflicted; it matters not how hopeless and helpless you may be; it matters not what doctors have said or what remedies have failed to cure you; it matters not whether you have faith, my Vital Life Fluid is life itself and will banish all disease. I have brought thousands back to life and health and none need perish, for I will send to every sufferer some of my Vital Life Fluid, absolutely free, and that is my duty, and it will perform its miraculous cures right before your own eyes. Write and tell me what you wish to be cured of, and I will cure you. I will send you the marvelous Vital Life Fluid that will make you as strong and healthy as if disease had never clouded you. Write me today. Never mind the scoffings of your friends. Your life may be at stake and you not know it. They cannot save you, but I can save you, and I will if you will only let me. My private address is Dr. S. S. Ferris, 5143 Straw Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and I personally assure every person who writes me, be they rich or poor, a prompt and courteous answer and enough of my precious Vital Life Fluid free to convince them of what I have truly discovered, the secret of long life and perfect health.

DR. C. S. FERRIS,

Who Has Discovered the "Secret of Life" for He Cures All Diseases With His Marvelous Vital Life Fluid.

Spring Furniture Castor.

No matter how smooth and level a floor may be when it is first laid, it is certain to warp after a time and make everything in the room stand uneven. This might be averted by building the floor up several layers at different angles, as fine furniture is made, but it is too costly for the average dwelling. Then, too there is another cause for furniture standing unsteady, and that is the natural wear of

the legs from frictional contact with the floor for a time. It is the object of the castor shown in the accompanying drawing to overcome both the uneven floor and variations in the length of the furniture legs. Instead of being permanently attached to the leg this invention is only connected by means of a spiral spring, which rises from the cup on the top of the castor. The spring has a vertical stem, which is inserted in a small hole in the end of the furniture leg. The weight of the piece is supported equally on all four springs, each carrying its share of the load, even should there be considerable variation in the floor level. Thus there is no rocking of a chair, table or other piece of furniture which should rest solidly on its supports.

YOUR WIFE'S OPINION.

When you've known a man a good many years,
And he has succeeded a little better than you,
And he has led you to look upon him as superior to you in every way,
And you have admitted his superiority secretly and reluctantly,
And you have told your wife what a smart man he is,
And you have taken him home to meet her,
And he has talked about himself all evening,
And your wife tells you frankly that she considers him a conceited puppy and not half the man you are,—
Ain't it grand?—Newark (N. J.) Evening News.

Misplaced Pity.

Dr. Edward Bodloe, formerly United States consul at Canton, says that one day, during a conversation with the wife of the British vice-consul at that port, the question of the cheapness of human life in China became a point of discussion.

The English official's wife was horrified when the fact was referred to that a Chinese condemned to death may always find a substitute to die in his place.

"Isn't that awful!" exclaimed the fair Britton. "And I understand that many a poor fellow earns his living by acting as substitute in that horrible manner?"—South's Companion.

Rather Vealy.

"What I would like," said the very young author, whose first story had just been accepted, "is that the binding of the book should be in keeping with the story. You grasp my meaning?"

"Oh, yes," replied the intelligent and accommodating publisher. "I'll have it done in calf calf."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Gold for Silver.

Since we are on a gold basis and every dollar of our silver is as good as one of gold, why cannot we take any amount of it to any bank and get the gold for it? Some say we can only exchange so much, and even that is optional with the bank. If so, why?—J. W. T., Fairweather, Ill.

Do you mean to exchange silver for gold, or to demand gold in payment for a check or draft, or any other obligation of the bank? If you mean the former, that is simply a matter of favor. You have no legal right to demand of any bank that it shall exchange one kind of money for another. It is a matter entirely in the discretion of the bank itself. The bank might do it as a favor, but is not compelled to.

If you mean to present a check, etc., and demand payment in gold, that is something which the law does not allow you to do. The United States statutes make gold coin, silver dollars and greenbacks all full legal tender in the payment of debts. If the bank owes you money, it can pay it in either of these, as it may wish, under that law. But banks always desire to accommodate their customers, and as a rule pay him in the kind of money he desires. Business men, of course, prefer to have paper, because it is more convenient, but the bank will usually pay in gold if requested. Nobody wants silver dollars in large sums; they are too bulky.

If seems to us that the real point is that you wonder why you do not see gold in active daily circulation, like silver. There are several reasons. The first is, that the bulk of retail transactions are for less than $10. Now the $5 gold pieces are just about the size of a nickel, and in a bad light can be easily mistaken for one, and in making change such mistakes often occur. The $2.50 gold piece is still smaller. Business men who get the $5 and $2.50 gold pieces generally deposit them in banks, instead of paying them out in change, because of the annoyance they are. Another reason is, that the vast majority of men prefer a $10 or $20 bill to a gold piece of the same denomination.

Distilled Liquors.

Please tell me where and when the first whiskey was made and who made it.—B. R. B., Jackson Springs, N. C.

All nations have their alcoholic drinks, and mankind has been acquainted with them since long before the dawn of history. Countries in a climate where the vine will grow produce wine and brandy; grain-growing countries produce rum, which is distilled from sugar or molasses; grain-growing countries produce whisky and gin; rice-growing countries distill a liquor from rice; the people of Kamtschatka distill one from mushrooms; the Tartars obtain an intoxicant from milk, and so on. Wine, cider and other liquors produced from fruits are obtained by expressing the juice and then letting it ferment. In fermentation the sugar in the fruit is split up into alcohol and carbonic acid, by chemical change. In making malt liquors, barley or other grains are malted—a process by which the starch in the grain is changed into a form of sugar. By the brewing process this sugar is again split up into alcohol and carbonic acid. In whisky, gin, rice liquor, etc., by a preliminary process the starch of the grain splits up into alcohol and other substances, and then the alcohol and certain flavoring substances are distilled from it.

Who invented distillation is unknown. When the savage tribes of northern Europe first became known to the Romans—whose mention of them is the first record we have in history of them—they all possessed a knowledge of distilling liquors from grain, and also of brewing beer. The Egyptians, long before the time of Jacob and his twelve sons, brewed a kind of beer. The word whisky is from the Gaelic word uisgue, meaning water, from its appearance.

Pennsylvania's Lake Erie Shore.

I am considerably interested in Pennsylvania's lake shore frontage. I have read with interest the answers to this question, which do not agree with my understanding of the subject. I have always supposed, and think it a historical fact, that Pennsylvania refused to help defend Lake Erie in the war of 1812 unless New York would cede that part of Erie county north of the state line as it was originally run, which would not have touched Lake Erie at all. I live within five miles of where the line runs to Lake Erie and have lived here the better part of my life—over fifty years. My father and grandfather moved into the woods here in 1833. I have told as stated above from both of them.—H. H. G., Corry, Pa.

Lower California.

Please describe Lower California.—U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal.

Lower California is a peninsula formed by the prolongation of the coast mountains of California. The surface is mountainous, and the climate exceedingly dry, so that agriculture is not practicable except in some of the valleys. The whale and pearl fisheries are the most important industries, but they are small. Small quantities of salt, sugar, orchil and wine are produced. The supply of water is small. We have no information as to the harbors on the Gulf of California; but that hardly matters, as the commerce is trivial, and carried on chiefly in small boats. Area, 61,562 square miles; population about 30,000.

Sovereignty.

In whom does the sovereignty of the United States lie? Does it lie wholly with the people or do they vest it in the executive legislative, and judicial departments of government?—R. A. C., Murphy, N. C.

The preamble of the United States constitution begins: "We, the people of the United States." The people, by their delegates in the constitutional convention, prepared a scheme of government for the Union, which gave the national government full sovereign powers. Sovereignty resides in the people, but is exercised by their elected agents, the national government at Washington.

Transparency.

How does light pass through transparent material such as glass, etc., and not through opaque substances of less solid texture?—W. I. R., Brookville, Pa.

There are many of the hidden laws of nature which have not yet been brought to light, though scientific research has made vast strides within the past century, yet it has really but opened the way to intelligent prosecution of studies into the ultimate constitution of matter. The cause of transparency is not understood. It is independent of hardness or density. It appears to depend upon the arrangement of the molecules of the body. These are supposed to be so arranged as not to interfere with the light-vibrations in the ether; while in opaque bodies they interfere with and break up these vibrations. Of course the other is believed to permeate all bodies; but in most of them the molecular arrangement destroys the vibrations which are called light.

The Mine at Petersburg.

I find it stated in the bureau of your weekly of May 5, that the mine at Petersburg, Va., was exploded July 30, 1864. It occurred on July 4; I was within hearing when she blew up and helped care for many of the wounded. Eight years later, July, 1872, I was down in the pit. It had

A Chance to Make Money

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in 10 minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and full directions to any of your readers for nineteen (19) 2-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc. FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.

Miss M. Cartledge gives some helpful advice to young girls. Her letter is but one of thousands which prove that nothing is so helpful to young girls who are just arriving at the period of womanhood as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** too highly, for it is the only medicine I ever tried which cured me. I suffered much from my first menstrual period, I felt so weak and dizzy at times I could not pursue my studies with the usual interest. My thoughts became sluggish, I had headaches, backaches and sinking spells, also pains in the back and lower limbs. In fact, I was sick all over.

"Finally, after many other remedies had been tried, we were advised to get **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and I am pleased to say that after taking it only two weeks, a wonderful change for the better took place, and in a short time I was in perfect health. I felt buoyant, full of life, and found all work a pastime. I am indeed glad to tell my experience with **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** for it made a different girl of me. Yours very truly, MISS M. CARTLEDGE, 533 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga." — *$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

no trees on its slopes then, but only quiet, green grass, where so many had died.—E. D. G. H., Coquille, Ore.

No, you are wrong. The date given by The Blade is correct. Since receiving your letter we have looked up a number of historical works, Grant's life, etc., and they all give the date as July 30, 1864.

Pulse.

What is pulse, spoken of in Daniel 1, 12, 16?—D. H. Danbridge, Tenn.

The word occurs only in the above passages in the English Bible. It is the translation of words, of which the literal meaning is seeds of any kind. Two centuries and a half ago, when the English Bible was translated, the word pulse was in use among the English country people for growing peas, beans, lentils, etc. The translators, assuming that this word came nearest to anything in English to express the meaning of the Hebrew words, used it. Pulse has gone entirely out of use, and the passages therefore are unintelligible to the modern reader.

Virginia Dare.

Please give an account of Virginia Dare, and the lost colony of Roanoke.—E. B. Lathgate, N. D.

Virginia Dare was the first child of English parents born in the New World. She was born on Roanoke island, Va., in August, 1587. She was the granddaughter of John White, the governor of the colony sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh to form a settlement. White's daughter married Mr. Dare, one of her father's assistants. The expedition sailed from Plymouth, England, April 26, 1587, and reached Roanoke island in July. Virginia was born about a month after the expedition arrived. Nine days after her birth Governor White sailed for England; and when he returned, a year later, all vestiges of the colony had disappeared. The only clew was the word Croatan cut on the bark of a tree; and it was conjectured this meant a place belonging to a tribe of friendly Indians; but Croatan was never found. Years afterward it was discovered that four men, two boys and a girl had been adopted into the Hatteras tribe of Indians. The rest of the colonists had been starved or massacred.

Wireless Messages.

Can a wireless message be received at more than one point; or is it sent to one direct place? What must is in question is could not an enemy receive the message from a vessel as well as the one it was intended for?—D. W., Maple Rapids, Michigan.

The message is not transmitted by the air, like sound, but through the universal ether, which fills all space. When a message is sent, the electric vibrations set up in the ether go out in every direction, like the sound from a bell. The message can be read at any wireless station within the radius of the vibrations, just the same as persons, a mile or two apart hear the strokes of the same bell. On warships, of course, if an enemy's vessel, equipped for wireless work, were within that radius, the message could be taken down; but such messages are always in cipher.

International Date Line.

J. H. S., League, W. Va.: There seems to have been an error made in the Bureau in answers to the above, due to carelessness. Here is an authoritative statement:

"When it is noon at any meridian on the globe, it is midnight at the meridian exactly opposite. Hence arises the necessity for an agreement among all the great commercial nations of the globe upon a line which shall be considered the starting point. This is called the international date line. It follows the meridian of 180 degrees in the main, with some variations to suit the wishes of the inhabitants of certain islands. It begins at the South Pole, follows the 180th meridian north to a point opposite the southern cape of New Zealand, then turns northeast and follows a line parallel to the 180th meridian, leaving the Samoan islands on the east; then goes back to the 180th meridian, which it follows to the North Pole, with three minor variations, one of which is that the line passes through Behring strait. If east of the line the day is Sunday: west of the line it is Monday; and ships, in crossing the line, change the count of the day."

In other words, sailing westward, a vessel adds a day on crossing the line; going eastward, a day is added.

"Stop-Overs" on Railroads.

Can you explain why railroad companies refuse to grant stop over privileges to the passengers holding first-class tickets from one train to the next or for a day before the final station is reached, but instead limit the ticket to this day and train only?—J. L. W., Macon, Ill.

The railroads have adopted the rule of not allowing stop overs, except under certain conditions, as a matter of self-protection. As a rule, the rates on through first-class tickets are made less than the sums of the local rates by route travel. If stop overs were permitted, the roads would be reducing their local rates. For example: The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Ohio Central are each permitted to sell through tickets from Toledo to Cincinnati for $6. The local rate from Toledo to Columbus, via the Ohio Central is $3.70, and from Columbus to Cincinnati it is $3.40, or a total of $7.10. If the Ohio Central were to allow a stop over at Columbus on a $6 through ticket, it would be easy for the purchaser, not desiring to go farther south, to sell his ticket to a scalper at a figure that would make his fare from Toledo to Columbus considerably less than the local rate. The one-day limit is placed on one-way tickets with a view of getting them into the hands of the auditor as quickly as possible.

Insurrection and Rebellion.

Distinguish between insurrection and rebellion. Please give number and names of rebellion which have occurred in the United States.—J. C. C., Topins Grove, West Virginia.

The chief difference is in degree; though there is some difference in the purpose. Insurrection is from the Latin, and means a "rising up" against the government. Rebellion means "making war again." The distinction as to purpose is this: Both are directed against the existing government, but an insurrection seeks only some minor change in the government, while rebellion seeks to overthrow it and substitute a new form.

Inn 1794 the whisky insurrection occurred in Pennsylvania. Congress had passed a law imposing a tax on all liquors distilled within the United States, and these Pennsylvanians wished to force the repeal of the law. In 1786 Shays's rebellion broke out in Massachusetts, directed against the state government. The rebellion of the southern states in 1861 completes the list in the United States. Its intent was to change the government over those states by making them an independent confederacy.

Why Not at Sea Level.

A. B. Stroud, Okla.: No, we did not say De Lesseps' first plan was to build a "straight" canal, but one at sea-level. No, his original idea was not the better. The canal commission decided upon that after careful examination. A lock canal—the building of the great dam at Bohio, and the creation of a lake—is the only way to get rid of the Chagres river. Its waters will reach that lake miles away to the southeast from the middle portion of the lake through which vessels will pass. No water will go over the Bohio dam. The waters which it will dam up will fill a number of valleys among the mountains, making a very irregularly-shaped lake. One of these valleys runs to the northwest for some miles. Here will be constructed a huge stone spillway, over which will pour the surplus water brought down by the Chagres. A new channel will be cut from here to the Caribbean sea, through which these waters will pass, miles away from the canal. The commission decided that this is the only way whereby to avoid constant trouble and expense from the fearful floods that come down the Chagres in the rainy season, were there a sea-level canal, it would have to cross the tortuous course of the Chagres many times; the sand and mud brought down would cause shoals and bars, which would have to be dredged; and the current would interfere with vessels seriously. In fact, the canal could not be navigated by ocean vessels if there were a strong current in it.

You are mistaken in supposing that the tolls from the canal will make it a paying enterprise from the first. All connected with the canal believe that it will be many years before the canal will do more than pay the expenses of operation, and perhaps not that much.

The danger from earthquakes is much less at Panama than at Nicaragua. This is a risk that would have to be run anywhere that it is possible to build a canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific; but Panama has never had ruinous shoks within some 300 years.

If you should travel over that region, you would find that the nature of the country itself is the best protection of the canal in time of war from raids by land. An army could not reach the locks by a dash. You have no conception, it is plain, of the difficulties of such a raid. The navy will be the only protection the canal will need. The danger from "muskrats" does not exist. From the great stone dam at Bohio, to the last lock on the Pacific side, the canal runs through a lake inclosed by mountains, or through deep cuts. No wind or waterspout could injure the enormous stone dam or locks.

We have had the question asked so many times, "why there would have to be guard-locks on a sea-level canal?" that we despair of giving a clear understanding of the matter to those who have never seen a seacoast on which has high tides. However, here goes for one more try at it:

The "tides" in the ocean are simply a rising of the waters, owing chiefly to the attraction of the moon. Suppose it is low tide at the moment you read this. "Low tide" means that no more ocean level is at its lowest point. Then the tide begins to rise, and keeps on rising for about six hours, when it reaches its highest point, which is termed "high tide." It stays at this level for some twenty minutes or so, and then begins to recede. This falling of the tide goes on for about six hours, when low tide is reached again. Then, after about twenty minutes, the tide begins to rise again, and so on. So that, every 24 hours, there are two times of high tide and two of low tide. As the moon travels eastward about one hour each day, high tide and low tide today are out an hour later than they were yesterday.

Now, the difference between high and low tide in the Caribbean sea, at Colon, is only about a foot. But, at Panama, on the Pacific side, the difference between high and low tide is nineteen feet and over. So, when high tide on the Pacific coast, the waters there are 19 feet higher than at Colon. With a sea-level canal, without guard locks, the canal would be ruined in a single day and could not be navigated because of the current. You will thus see that locks are a necessity in any case. There are none in the Suez canal, because there are no tides, either in the Mediterranean or the Red Sea.

The difficulties you find are due to your own imperfect knowledge of the actual conditions. The plans adopted are the result of years of careful study, and should be accepted by all as the best.

Russian Musicians.

Can you give me the names of two of the most eminent musicians of Russia, what instruments they play, their mode of music, etc.?—Any information related to music in Russia will be appreciated.—S. W. Uhrichsville, O.

It is easy to give the names of many more than two, for Russia has furnished a large number of eminent musicians, both composers and performers. The two names that naturally occur to one first are those of Anton Rubinstein and Peter Iljitch Tschaikowsky, both of which are doubtless already familiar to you. Rubinstein was one of the greatest pianists the world has known, and was also a composer of considerable distinction. He is still affectionately remembered by many of the older music lovers in America, where he toured with the greatest success. Tschaikowsky (1840-1893) was not famous as a player upon any instrument, but in the field of composition distinguished himself beyond any of his compatriots. His Symphony Pathetique is deservedly a favorite on concert programs, and his other symphonies, overtures, concertos and piano forte pieces rank high in their respective classes.

Russian musicians who are still alive include Anton Stepanoviteh Arensky (1862), famous chiefly for his compositions in the form of trios, quartettes and other chamber music; Alexander Scriabine, whose works are mainly for the piano forte; Siloti, the great piano virtuoso; Rachmaninoff, his pupil; Gabrilowitsch, another pupil; Gregorowitch, the violinist, and a long list of others.

These all belong to what is called the neo-Russian school. In music, as in everything else, the various countries of the world are coming in closer touch through the modern means of transportation and communication that are breaking down geographical barriers. The new Russian school is very much like the new German or the new Italian, and yet it has a distinct national flavor. Its exponents are wisely seeking their materials among the fine folk-songs and national melodies of their country, that are distinguished for their wild rhythms and their weird pathos. When treated according to the modern method of composition and instrumentation, it is no wonder they prove a valuable contribution to the music of the present day.

That Libel on Lincoln.

H. G. M., Russellville, Tenn., writes us to say that the forgery attributed to Lincoln, which we discussed in the Bureau of May 12, is found in a pamphlet published in 1887, called "Seven Financial Conspiracies," purporting to be written by a woman who claimed to be an illegitimate daughter of Abraham Lincoln. He says the portion of the alleged utterance beginning: "Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at," etc., is attributed in the pamphlet to Mr. Lincoln's message to congress of 1861. We have referred to the files of the Daily Blade for 1861, in which that message is printed in full. It does not contain the alleged utterance, nor anything on that subject whatever. It is fair to assume that if the author lied as deliberately as to this, the remainder is equally false. We have never seen the pamphlet, but have often heard of it. It was never circulated in the cities, apparently, but only in rural districts. From all we can learn of it, there never was a greater combination of falsehoods. As to the claim the author was Lincoln's daughter, not even his enemies ever charged him with having an illegitimate child.

Gullible Merchants.

Some so-called collection agencies send out a smooth-tongued agent who induces the merchant to turn over to them any or more notes or accounts that are long past due, which the merchant has failed to collect. He makes a contract in writing, agreeing that they require no collection fee except from the proceeds of the claims that they will collect, which shall be the first $30 collected, and this amount shall be the entire fee expected for their services. The merchant afterward has the privilege of sending in as many claims as he chooses, with additional charges. The contract provides that you are to mail to the collection agency two 2-cent stamps for each claim every fifteen days from the time you make the contract, until you have sent them five times. These stamps are to pay postage on the dunning letters they agree to send to the parties whose claims you have placed with them for collection. Most of the merchants forget to send the stamps according to contract, and then by the terms of the agreement the $35 becomes due and must be paid. The collection agency promptly notifies the unsuspecting merchant of this fact, demanding a remittance, which is followed by a series of letters, each one becoming more and more urgent, with threats of suit. Many of the merchants, fearing trouble, send in the $35. Can it be collected if the merchant refuses to pay?—Subscriber, Manito, Ill.

Written contracts are collectible by law, unless fraud or duplicity can be shown. It is hardly probable the "agency" would bring suit in such a case; and if it did, it is doubtful if the court would order payment, if the facts be as you state.

The Rosebud Reservation.

O. C. M., St. Joseph, Mo.: The Rosebud Indian reservation, in southeastern South Dakota, in the great corn belt of the Mississipi Valley, has been turned over by the Indians to the government for public aloitment under the homestead laws. About 400,000 acres are in the reservation, and the only requirement for entering is citizenship, an age of not less than 21 years, and the payment of $1 per acre at the time of entry, with deferred payments of 75 cents at the end of two, three, four and five years.

The applicant must be present in person at the registry land office at Bonesteel, Fairfax or Yankton, S. D., for registration. The books will be opened July 5, and the drawings will begin July 28, final entry to be made August 6.

The soil is wonderfully fertile and there is said to be enough of the land to support 20,000 families, although the entire tract is small in comparison with other cessions of late years.

Miscellaneous.

B. S., Morley, Mich.: There has been no great flood since that at Galveston, Sept. 8, 1900. By it 7,000 lives were lost and $30,000,000 in property. Over a million dollars for relief were subscribed throughout the country. There is no record kept by anybody of minor floods, cloudbursts, etc. They are given in the news as they occur only, and we have no means of making a list.

W. F. C., Great Cacapon, W. Va.: There is, at the World's Fair, a very valuable collection of early colonial and historical manuscripts, belonging to the United States government. There is no way of getting any profit out of such a document as yours. As for the old coin, write to some New York dealer in such things.

E. G. E., Arkansas City, Kas.: A patent agent is a lawyer who secures patents for inventors. We can publish no business addresses, as you will see by the rules, for it would be free advertising. If you mean the head of the patent office, there is no need of his name. A letter addressed "Commissioner of Patents, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.," will reach him.

T. A. M., Tusculum, Tenn.: The first lodge of Masons in the United States was established in Boston in 1733 by white men. In England there is no race prejudice, and a negro is a rarity. If white and colored Masons have the same ritual they are under different organizations, like white Baptists and negro Baptists, which have the same creed but separate church organizations.

J. B., Granville Summit, Pa.: Modern naval guns in the primary batteries open at the breech. The shell is first put in, then powder charge, which is put in three flannel bags, just the size to fit the bore of the gun, and packed in one after the other. The breech-block is then closed, and after sighting, the gun is fired.

L. R., Oak Grove, Mich.: There is a silly superstition among a few very ignorant people that if a goose be killed in the fall its breastbone will show the number of snows the coming winter by the darker spots in it. The writer of the paragraph you send has it all wrong.

G. W. G., Ripley, Miss.: You should read your Blade. In the Weekly Blade of April 28, in the Bureau, is a long statement of Pension Commissioner Ware, explaining the order. Refer to it for your answer.

Subscriber, Afton, Iowa: Counterfeiters of paper money use ordinary engraving tools and printing presses. The paper is counterfeit also, but we have no idea where they get it.

E. M. H., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa: The land offices in Colorado are at Akron, Del Norte, Denver, Durango, Glenwood Springs, Gunnison, Hugo, Lamar, Leadville, Montrose, Pueblo and Sterling.

J. T. H., Toluca, N. C.: She is probably entitled to a widow's pension, but if she lacks the legal proofs it may be impossible to get it. Better put the case into the hands of a good attorney.

F. E. W., Topia, N. C.: The Jewish priests had no means of knowing whether their sacrifices were accepted or rejected. There is nothing in the record which shows they expected any sign.

J. E. S., Vandalia, W. Va.: No such list has ever been compiled, and we cannot spend the couple of weeks that it would take to do it, for the list would be of no real value when he had it.

J. C. P., Call, Fla.: From your description, we should suppose it to be a piece of ordinary crystallized quartz. They are of no value whatever.

W. E. W., Hannah, Ala.: We do not know. Better write to "Superintendent of Free Delivery, Rural Routes, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C."

J. D. B., Hoult, W. Va.: The mistakes you mention wewre made in the composing-room by the "make-up" man, who was new to his job.

W. E. R., Ryan, W. Va.: Every time you go into the World's Fair it costs a silver half-dollar. That coin is the ticket. There are no ticket offices.

P. M. H., Fountain City, Tenn.: Your silver coin is a Spanish four-real piece, worth 48 cents when coined, but now only about 22 cents.

J. A. S., Coats, Ark.: The story is evidently one of the fables of the old Spanish historians, who were unconscionable liars.

G. W. D., Shelbyville, Ill.: The Ferris wheel at St. Louis is the same one that was at Chicago in 1893. We have forgotten its dimensions.

H. M. J., Leslie, Mich.: Never heard such a story, and it is doubtless false, for had it been true there would have been much discussion.

L. M., Marshall, Ill.: Never heard of him, nor is there any mention of him in any work of reference.

S. M. Stockton, Minn.: No. When Spain ceded Louisiana to France there was no reservation of any kind.

R. J. D., Butler, Ky.: Gen. Pemberton surrendered 31,600 men to Gen. Grant at Vicksburg.

S. N. U., Burnhard's Bay, N. Y.: Rods for finding valuable minerals are swindles to catch ignorant greenhorns.

B. E. J., Toledo, O.: We regret to say that we can not find any account of the "oblong" in New York state.

U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal.: Modern critics explain the story as of the nature a parable.

L. O. F., Chesaning, Mich.: We would be glad to tell you, but we do not know.

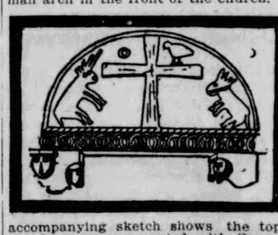
M. E., Mt. Olive, Ill.: We can find no record of a Gen. Picton.

W. D. S., Fayetteville, Tenn.: The 20th century began January 1, 1901, and will end December 31, 1999.

E. J. M., Tampa, Fla.: Only for proper charges duly presented and proved.

CURIOUS CARVING.

One of the most ancient bits of carving in England is a quaint old religious decoration at Bedford church, in Worcestershire. It dates from early Norman times, although its exact age is uncertain. The carving is on a fine old Norman arch in the front of the church. The



accompanying sketch shows the top of the doorway ornamented with Saracens' heads. The symbols in the typanum above are easily deciphered. The eyes represent God the Father, the cross, the Son and the dove the Holy Spirit, thus comprising the Trinity. In the sides, with their forelegs upraised, are two animals, probably intended for an ox and an ass.

Colored Linen Suits.

Linen tailored suits are being fashioned in Paris not alone from white linen, but also from flax, pale blue, lavender, pale mauve, sulphur and light pink.

The Sunday School

A FEAST AND A TRAITOR.

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 29 Is "The Passover." --Matt. 36:17-30.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

To this day, loyal Jews all over the world celebrate, with the rites prescribed in the book of Exodus, the "passing over" by the angel of the Lord of the Hebrew homes, when he smote the first-born of Egypt. The occasion is the greatest one of the year to a Jew. For thousands of years the custom has been kept sacred, even in exile and amid persecution. Jesus, as a Jew with his disciples planned to celebrate this feast. It was a momentous occasion for the young rabbi, because he knew that it was his last Passover; that it was indeed the last Passover that need ever be celebrated. For he, "the lamb slain before the foundation of the world," was to be the new Pascal offering.

Preparing the Feast.

The great thoughts that burned in his brain as he journeyed from Bethany to Jerusalem for this last supper were not understood by his disciples, nor can they be imagined by those who would interpret them in the light of subsequent events. The shadow of treason lurked over the little company, and that he might, for the last time foil his enemies and keep in uninterrupted seclusion this memorial, which with desire he had desired to eat with his friends, Jesus had arranged for a room in the city, and he sent two of his disciples ahead to make it ready. There was a touch of mystery about the manner of finding the appointed room—the meeting with the man bearing the pitcher, the indefinite message to him, and his prompt understanding of it—which should have helped the slow-witted disciples to understand that this was no ordinary Passover.

The guide led the disciples to a large, upper room, furnished; and here, all unknowing the sacredness that would attach to the scene, the disciples made ready for the Jewish Passover feast. That upper room has become one of the sacred spots on earth, more dear to millions than the ancient temple with its glories. It shares with Calvary and Gethsemane the sanctity of the Master's passion. The large upper room is where devout souls, throughout the ages since, who would commune with Jesus as he opened his heart, have been wont to resort in spirit.

Squabbling Saints.

Imbued as the spot is with sanctity to later disciples, that first band of closest friends of the Master were blind to its peculiar solemnity. They were of the earth, earthy. Into that chamber, on that occasion, they took all their small and ignorant and sordid ambitions, and we behold a spectacle, almost incomprehensible. Jesus, with even unwonted tenderness, and with a hunger for human sympathy which could not be silenced, was opening up to them his heart of hearts. With yearning tenderness he told them how he had looked forward to this occasion, the last time he should eat the Passover with them until it should be fulfilled in the kingdom of God. Even while he spoke, his gentles tones were interrupted by harsh and angry mutterings, breaking out into open strife. They were quarrelling as to which should be the greatest, and contending for the seats of honor. The persistence of selfish human nature in spite of all the means of grace and of Christ's presence is one of the marvels of religion, as well as one of the reproaches of Christian. Patiently, as a father with little children who will not learn, Jesus again undertook the repeated task of trying to show them that greatness comes by worth and service and not by mere place. "I am in the midst of you as he that serveth" are his memorable words, and then with self-abnegation passing comprehension, he took a basin and towel, and girding himself began to wash the feet of these squabbling, self-esteeming disciples, and the words with which he concluded this eloquent act were, "I have given you an example that ye also should do as I have done to you."

Feasting With a Foe.

This small-souled selfishness and petty ambition of the men whom he was training into his character to carry on his work were not the only bitter experiences of this last supper eaten beneath the shadow of the cross. After the feet-washing, Jesus began to be troubled in spirit because a traitor joined with the consciousness that by his side sat a traitor. "Verily, I say unto you that one of you shall betray me." Surely these startling words banished from the minds of the disciples all thoughts of place. The recent lesson in humility was apparently in their thoughts as in questioning denial they replied to him: "Is it I, Lord? Is it I?" What a comment upon their frailty that, even in the Master's presence they were not sure of themselves!

To an Oriental—and it is always to be remembered that these scenes were enacted in the Orient—the subsequent words of Jesus were still more accusative: "He that dipped his hand with me in the dish, the same shall betray me." An oriental is bound by the law of bread and salt. He will not hurt the man with whom he has eaten. But here was one of the twelve closest companions of this wonderful Teacher who was proving recreant to all the fundamental laws of hospitality and loyalty. Small wonder that Jesus cried—and the words must have held the sound of doom to guilty ears—"Woe unto that man through whom the Son of Man is betrayed! Good were it for that man if he had not been born." Yes, and woe unto all of us who have enrolled among the disciples of this same Jesus, who have worn the badge of His service, who have shared in His fellowship, who have partaken of His special mercy, and yet who, in craven fear or covetousness, have denied Him, our Lord.

Judas and Jesus.

Among those who cried "Is it I, Lord?" the voice of Judas was the loudest, but when Jesus secretly conveyed to him his knowledge of the traitorous designs and had uttered the heart-broken challenge, "That thou doest, do quickly," Judas slunk forth into the night, to traffic with the priest, the enemies of Jesus, for his betrayal to them.

This man Judas has been one of the puzzles of Christian history. Yet not wholly a puzzle, for even the best of us reads in his features so much of our own likeness. We would know more about Judas. Doubtless he was one of the contentious strivers after the place of eminence. He had in him a streak of sordidness, which even association with Jesus and the disciples did not obliterate—a startling example of how one may still grow worse among the best influences, an ever-recurring paradox which is constantly perplexing good people. Judas loved money. With him, money was apparently the root of all evil. While John and James had planned to have the places of highest honor in the temporal kingdom which they thought Jesus had come to establish, the mind of Judas was bent upon the treasury of the new kingdom. Many sins have wounded Jesus in many ways, but it was the covetousness which betrayed him. The man or the woman who is tempted to love money unduly may see in Judas an example of how this one passion may choke all the higher and finer sentiments and make possible conduct from which, at first, they would have shrunk in horror.

A Memorial Supper.

The departure of Judas seemed to lift a load of constraint from the Master's mind. He spoke more freely to the remaining eleven, and with none of the note of questioning and uncertainty and hesitancy which seemed to mark his earlier discourses. Christ could not utter those words which we find in the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth chapters of John's gospel while Judas was by his side. Nothing chills sensitive spirits like a hostile presence. Seeming to gather closer in fellowship with his friends, Jesus began to institute the new memorial supper. He broke the bread and poured the wine, and offered it to them in token of another and greater covenant than that which his Father had made with Israel, down in Egypt. As the Passover had been in memory of a great salvation, so the Lord's Supper was instituted in memory of a greater.

Dr. Alexander MacLaren emphasizes this memorial aspect of the ceremony then instituted by Christ.

"Jesus laid his hand on that ancient rite, and diverted it, with conscious divine authority, from its original reference, saying thereby, "Forget Egypt and that imperfect, shadowy deliverance, and remember my rede

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

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NEGRO DEPORTATION AGAIN.

The Charleston News and Courier still advocates the impracticable scheme of the wholesale emigration or deportation of the negroes of the south "to Africa, or to any other country in the world which might be agreed upon." Agreed upon between whom? To deal as fairly as possible with its argument, it is reproduced:

There are about ten million negroes in the United States now, and it would be practicable, with anything like organized movement, to transport all of these people with their natural increase to Africa in the course of ten years without serious injury to the industries of this country, and with proper regard to the welfare of the colored people, which ought to be considered in any movement seriously undertaken for their removal to their ancestral lands.

Last year, without any special effort, without any government aid, and, indeed, in spite of government resistance, about one million immigrants were brought to the United States, and during the last quarter of a century, according to statistics recently prepared by government authority, some 26 million people have been brought to the United States and settled in this country. If 26 million people could be brought to the United States by the ordinary means of transportation, with hardly an effort, so far as the public knows, would it not be practicable to transport ten million negroes from the United States to Africa, if there should be any disposition on the part of the white people of this country, or the white man's government of this country, to aid in their safe and proper conduct to foreign shores?

Especial attention is called to the News and Courier's own admission that the European immigrants came to America "without any government aid." That is, they paid their own way. They had the means to pay their passage money, and something over to maintain them until they could obtain employment.

But does the News and Courier imply that the majority of the negroes of the south have the means to do this? The present writer, from observations made in several trips through the south, declines to believe they are so forehanded. Who, then, would meet the expense of removal, and furnish means to have them make a start in "their ancestral lands?" Not the national government. No law making the huge appropriation needed for anything like the sum it would require, could ever pass congress. The Representatives and Senators from the southern states which are bothered by the negro question, are too small a minority; and it is perfectly certain that those from the majority of the states would vote the proposition down, every time.

The only alternative would be to have the legislature of each of these states appropriate the money which it would require to deport the negroes within that state. If the News and Courier will arrange to have a bill for that purpose introduced at the next session of the South Carolina legislature, and carry on a campaign in its favor, it will find how the taxpayers feel on that proposition.

So much on the matter of cost. Next comes the question, how many negroes would be willing to go, if their expenses were paid? And what would be done with those who refused to emigrate? The negro race came here against its will; but the negroes of today are American-born, and American citizens. Is there any right inherent in a moiety of the citizens of a state to compel the remainder to leave the state and the country against its will? Have the 557,807 whites in South Carolina (census of 1900) the legal right to compel the removal of the 782,321 negroes in that state?

The Blade would be glad to have the News and Courier drop for a time the academic discussion of the removal proposition, and take up its practical and business side. The former is profitless. It simply keeps up an agitation which can end in nothing tangible. It is better to get down to the hard business facts involved, and either work it out to a practicality, or abandon idle discussion.

SWIMMING THE BAG BAG.

The Kansas educational commissioners have re-adopted a history of the United States, now in use in the Kansas schools, for a new period of five years, but have ordered expunged therefrom the account of the swimming of the Bag Bag river by Brig. Gen. Funston, on the ground that it never occurred; that two Kansas volunteers, Trembly and White, performed that feat. And this in face of the fact that the promotion of Funston was expressly stated to be in recognition of his performing the swimming feat under fire.

It now develops that the Kansas commissioners acted hastily, without sufficiently informing themselves of the facts. It seemed incredible that Funston would allow himself to accept promotion for a hypothetical bath, when it must have been performed, if at all, in the sight of a numerous body of American soldiers. Informed of the action of the Kansas commissioners, the general authorized the following statement:

A body of four thousand or more Filipinos who were on the far side of the Rio Grande had been harassing the American forces. On April 26, 1899, Gen. Funston, accompanied by a skirmish party, swam the Bag Bag, a small stream about 100 feet wide, which is a tributary to the Rio Grande. This act has been confused with and magnified into the swimming of the Rio Grande the following day, April 27, by two soldiers from the Kansas regiment, which preceded the routing of the four thousand Filipinos by forty-five American soldiers. These soldiers carried a line with them with which they drew across a heavier one. To the latter a raft was fastened and drawn across. When forty-five soldiers and Gen. Funston had been ferried over the detachment routed the Filipinos.

This is undoubtedly the correct explanation of the whole affair. The Kansas commissioners should withdraw their hasty expunging order, allow the statement as to Funston to remain, and add thereto a statement as to the heroism of Trembly and White on the following day.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The past week has been one of activity in the Far Eastern war. The Russians and Japanese have been in contact both on land and sea, but without any result in any wise decisive of any point in the campaign. The losses to the Japanese navy were largely the result of accident. The Russian squadron at Vladivostok has lost its largest vessel which ran upon the rocks and was blown up by its crew to prevent its falling into the hands of the Jananese.

The land engagements were small. The Japanese column advancing from Feng Wang Cheng met a superior force, and retired to the latter point. The Japanese assert that they retreated in good order when they found a frontal attack to be inexpedient and hazardous. The Russians claim that they defeated the foe in a pitched battle. Perhaps we shall have the truth in a week or so.

Meanwhile, the actual condition at New Chwang is perplexing. It seems to have been evacuated by the Russians, reoccupied, and again practically evacuated. As to Port Arthur, it would seem that the Russians have succeeded in dynamiting enough of the sunken vessels to "uncork" the harbor, but their fleet remains inside.

The Japanese have landed some troops in the vicinity of Port Arthur, which is invested by land and sea, and an attempt to capture it may speedily be expected. In fact, the campaign has reached a point at which something decisive may be expected soon. The rainy season will soon begin in Manchuria, which will render field operations difficult, if not impossible. The Japanese must act speedily if they wish to defeat Kuropatkin's army. Meanwhile, the Russian Baltic fleet will reach the scene of operations by August, and Port Arthur must be taken before that ,or the Japanese control of the sea will be greatly in peril.

TWO WARSHIPS LOST.

The Japanese fleet beleaguering Port Arthur has lost one-tenth of its strength —not through Russian attack, but by accident in a fog. By a collision of two cruisers, the Yoshino, 4,180 tons, was sunk. Not long after, the battleship Hatsuse, 15,000 tons, and the second strongest vessel in the Mikado's navy, struck two Russian contact mines successively, and was sent to the bottom. Several hundred lives were lost through the rapid sinking of the unfortunate ships.

The collision, by which the Yoshino was lost, even though it was in a fog, must have been in a measure due to lack of precaution, and hence comes under the head of carelessness. The disaster to the Hatsuse was the direct result of the Russian scheme of mine-sinking, which they adopted from the Japanese. Admiral Togo noted carefully the course which the Russian warships followed in coming out of the harbor of Port Arthur —it being tortuous, to avoid their own mine-fields. Then, the Japanese torpedo boats would run in at night, and drop mines across this course. The loss of the Petropavlovsk was due to her striking a Japanese mine so placed. The Russians learned the lesson, and duplicated it. Wherever the Japanese fleet appeared in the offing during the day, that night Russian boats stole out and planted mines. The loss of the Hatsuse offsets that of the Petropavlovsk.

The naval operations of the present war go to show that sea-service is far more dangerous than that on land. Torpedoes and mines sink vessels so rapidly that hundreds of the men on board are carried down to death without the possibility of escape. In a land battle, the men of the defeated army can escape death by retreat, or by surrender—things which are impossible to sailors and marines in a sinking vessel.

AN OUTRAGE ON THE PRESIDENT

All decent people, without regard to political affiliations, will condemn the act of a negro minstrel in Washington the other day. He stationed men with a moving picture camera before the capitol, having that well known building for a background, and there made negatives of a "fake" meeting between the minstrel, made up to represent Booker Washington, and a confederate, dressed to represent President Roosevelt, who came upon the scene in a carriage and with horses resembling the turn-out of the chief executive.

The minstrel and his confederates made the journey from Baltimore to the Capitol expressly to get up this fake moving picture and returned on the earliest train. It is claimed that the picture was to be reproduced in a spectacular production soon to appear on the stage; but it is possible that it was really intended for use in the coming campaign. Certain localities in the South have already been flooded with campaign buttons representing the President and Booker Washington at lunch together; and there are many people, not only in that section, but all over the United States, who do not know the capabilities of "fake" photography, and who, if this moving picture were on exhibition, would believe that it represented an actual encounter between Roosevelt and Washington.

If the pictures were made to use in a theatrical production, it was in extremely bad taste, to say the least; if it were an advertising dodge by the minstrel, it was still more; and if for political use, it was utterly reprehensible. Fortunately, the police of New York obtained the films before they were developed, and whatever the purpose may have been, it is defeated.

GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION.

It has taken about two years for the Interior department to make the necessary surveys, plans, and do the other preliminary work. It has now issued a statement which outlines the disposition of the money appropriated by Congress for reclaiming the arid lands of the West which lie in such relation to streams at a higher altitude that they are capable of irrigation. Of course there are millions of acres to which water can not be brought, and which must remain arid.

Within the next two or three years, twenty-seven millions of dollars will be expended in the construction of dams and ditches. By this work a million acres of land will be redeemed in the arid belt, capable of supporting a ppoulation of half a million. The proceeds from the sale of this land to settlers will be expended in further work of the sort. The cost, it will be seen, is figured at $27 per acre; so the purchasers of these lands must not hope to obtain them for any nominal price. But the assurance of plenty of water will make the crops certain, and there will be plenty of purchasers willing to pay a good price, with such a certainty.

The reclamation project is self-perpetuating—the money for reclaimed areas being devoted to the work of reclaiming new lands. The scheme is a very beneficial one, and it is planned on strictly business principles. The buyer yets the land at the cost of redeeming it from aridity, so that the irrigation fund remains intact.

ROBERT ROBERTS HITT.

It is almost a foregone conclusion that Representative Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois, will be the Republican nominee for the Vice Presidency. His own state convention has given him an emphatic endorsement for the place; Mr. Roosevelt approves of his nomination; in fact, every one seems to think it a most desirable one, while Mr. Hitt himself is not endeavoring to get away from it.

Mr. Hitt is an Ohioan. He was born at Urbana a little more than 70 years ago, but his father removed the family to Illinois when the future statesman was but three years old. He has been in public life for 50 years, and has known intimately all the great men who founded the Republican party. He was a stenographer and newspaper reporter in 1858, reported the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates, and was an intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln from that time to the day of his death.

President Grant appointed him a member of the commission which was sent to Santo Domingo in 1872, to consider its annexation; and he prepared the report of that body. Two years later Grant appointed him secretary of legation at Paris, and he spent six years in that position and as charge d'affaires. Upon his return, Secretary Blaine, after consultation with President Garfield, made him assistant secretary of state. In 1882 he was elected to the House of Representatives and has served his district continuously since then, a period of 22 years.

Mr. Hitt's diplomatic experience gave him at once a place on the foreign affairs committee. In 1895, when President Cleveland astonished the country with his belligerent Venezuelan message, Mr. Hitt prepared a bill for a commission to report upon the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana, thus opening the way to arbitration of the matter with Great Britain, which previously she had refused. He was the author of the bill for the annexation of Hawaii, and later prepared and reported a resolution, which was adopted, declaring it the opinion of the House that a state of war existed in Cuba. President McKinley later desired to make him minister to Spain, but at the time it seemed best to have him remain at the head of the committee on foreign affairs.

In all the important matters concerning other nations, Mr. Hitt's experience has been invaluable. He was consulted constantly by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hay in the Venezuelan dispute, the canal negotiations with Colombia and Panama, and at the time of the outbreak of the war between Japan and Russia. A man of ripe experience and of great personal worth, he will adorn the vice presidency, if nominated and elected.

THE OHIO PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by Ohio Republicans is brief in its comprehensiveness. It is the sort of document to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of a great party. It enumerates the notable achievements, lays stress on those particular principles which have especially advanced the cause of Republicanism, and points with pride to the results.

Ohio's representatives in congress are commended for their faithful service, Gov. Herrick is praised as a capable executive, and the work of the Republican legislature comes in for a share of encomium.

Criticism because the platform does not enter more specifically into the details of the protective tariff system is not well taken. That matter may be unreservedly left to the Chicago convention. Ohio Republicans have always been strong protectionists, and believe, if changes are to be made in schedules, they should be made by the party that has fostered the system through these many years of plenty and prosperity. When the national delegates have built the platform upon which to make the presidential campaign, the Republicans of Ohio will find it an easy step from the modest and conservative document which they adopted at Columbus.

CORTELYOU AND GARFIELD.

It is the custom with both parties, in Presidential contests, for the national committee to consult the wishes of the candidate in the selection of a national chairman. It is recognized as simple justice that he should have the selection of the man who will manage his campaign. Senator Hanna was McKinley's choice for his manager in 1896, and again at the head in 1900. The vacancy, it is now understood, will be filled by the appointment of Hon. George B. Cortelyou, now secretary of Commerce, who will leave the Cabinet to take the place.

Mr. Roosevelt certainly has made a wise choice of manager for his campaign. Mr. Cortelyou possesses splendid executive ability, and a rare faculty for organization. The best illustration of the latter is in his handling of the department of Commerce and Labor. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer thus briefly sketches the facts:

In February, 1903, when he became the first secretary of the department of commerce and labor, he was confronted with the difficult problem of amalgamating into a harmonious unity a conglomeration of bureaus and divisions which were segregated from others of the great executive departments of the government. He also had the difficult task of getting in running order that branch of his own department which was related intimately to the combines and corporations on the one hand, and to labor interests on the other. In the comparatively short period of a year and three months he has his important departments running as smoothly as a fine piece of mechanism, and this achievement came without ostentation or display. A month hence, when a new secretary is inducted into office, he will find a splendidly regulated organization and one capable of comparatively easy direction, provided he is a man of ability and energy.

Though Mr. Cortelyou is but 42 years old, he has had a wide experience in public life. As secretary to President McKinley, and afterwards to President Roosevelt, until he was appointed to a Cabinet position, he obtained a very wide acquaintance with the leading public men of the country. He has been familiar, for the past five years, with the political situation in every state in the Union. He is a man of keen perceptions and retentive memory, is extremely popular, and will certainly be a most effective national chairman.

His appointment will be of course through the action of the new national committee, when it meets for organization after the national convention at Chicago. His resignation from the Cabinet will follow, and the appointment of his successor. It seems altogether probable that the new secretary will be Hon. James R. Garfield, now at the head of the bureau of corporations, the most important division of the department of commerce and labor. This will be of a nature of a promotion, and a deserved one. Mr. Garfield enjoys the personal and political friendship of the President, and deserves it. The Republicans of Ohio would be highly gratified at his elevation to a Cabinet position. Ohio has already one member of the President's official family—Secretary of War Taft; but this, as an objection to Mr. Garfield's appointment, is purely technical.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS SHOULD DISPLAY COURAGE

One of the strangest things in our national political life is the timidity of Southern Democrats in advocating a presidential candidate from that section. One or two papers from the South have suggested, with an air of hesitating deference, that a good Southern Democrat might be nominated for vice-president—say John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, now the minority leader on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Well, why not? Or, rather, why not nominate John Sharp Williams for President at St. Louis? He is as able a man as any so far suggested, from Gorman down to Hearst—abler by far than one or two of them. The South is the backbone of the Democratic party. It furnishes nearly all the electoral votes of that party. Why should it not name the candidate of that party for the Presidency?

The feeling in the South seems to be that any Presidential candidate available from that section would be one who was in the war on the Confederate side, or the son of a Confederate; and that prejudice would prevent the Northern Democrats from voting for him. This alleged prejudice does not exist. The events of the civil war are too far in the past; the passions and prejudices of that time have passed away. Especially since the South responded so nobly to the call for volunteers in the Spanish war has the feeling of cordiality and good-fellowship been growing.

Southern Democrats raise no objection to a Northern candidate for their party. They did not object to General Hancock, for instance, who did his duty gallantly at Gettysburg. Why should they fear their Northern friends should be less generous than themselves?

John Sharp Williams was but eleven years old at the time of Appomattox, and hence not a participant in the struggle. His father, colonel of the 27th Tennessee volunteers, was killed at Shiloh. There is no reason to fear any sectional unpopularity should he be the nominee. Let the Southern Democrats take hold of the St. Louis convention, and avoid the imbecile struggle which now portends. Sweep Bryan and Hearst, the two marplots, out of the way; drop Parker and Gorman, and the long list of "receptive" candidates; and insist on the nomination of the talented Mississippian.

OPPOSITION TO MOB LAW.

Governor Blanchard, the new executive of Louisiana, in his inaugural address a few days ago, expressed himself on the lynching habit as follows:

Mob law in contravention and defiance of law will not be tolerated. Lynching will not be permitted under any circumstances if it is possible for the military at the command of the governor to prevent it. Sheriffs will be held to the strictest accountability possible under the law for the safety from mob violence of persons in their custody.

This is not a mere academic utterance on the subject, but a plain declaration of purpose, made by the official possessing full authority to carry it out. It will be remembered that Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, takes the same stand, and his prompt action in dealing with mobs has had an excellent effect in his state, as is shown by the decrease in this form of lawlessness which followed his action. He rescued a negro from the hands of a lynching mob, and gave the men composing the latter a needed lesson in obedience to the law and to the officers whose duty it is to maintain it.

It is a hopeful sign when the officials of Southern states take the side of law and order. It shows that the whites of that section are not all in favor of mob law, in cases where a negro is the alleged culprit. The thinking men seem to be roused to the need of action against an increasing evil, which shocks the moral sense of the nation, and which has no good reason for existence.

THE WAR ON MOSQUITOES.

The Spanish war proved a blessing to the people of the United States in a somewhat novel way. The American military occupation of Cuba brought about a thorough cleaning-up of the cities of the island, and was followed by a careful investigation, by the army medical department, into the causes of yellow fever, which scourged the island every year, and frequently was carried to the ports of this country. The outcome was the discovery that the mosquito was the agent which spreads the disease; and the fact was demonstrated that, if the stagnant pools of water in which this insect breeds are filled up or drained, protection is given against yellow fever through the absence of a carrier of its germs.

Yellow fever has almost disappeared from Cuba, and it is no louger considered a source of danger to the people of the United States. This year the United States hospital service has entered in a campaign against the mosquito on the Texas border, to prevent the yellow fever from crossing from Mexico. It is pleasant to know that the Mexican health authorities are in active co-operation. This effort is because, late last year, the disease reached Laredo, Texas, but the cool fall weather checked it before it had traveled further north than San Antonio.

The people of Texas are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of action. In one town there has been a popular movement for self-protection, and a stringent ordinance is enforced to the letter against rubbish and sink-holes in back yards and on commons. The only way to get rid of the mosquito is to abolish all ponds, marshes, pools of standing water, open receptacles for rain water, in fact, all the breeding places of the insect. This will protect the South against yellow fever, and the people everywhere against malaria—for the mosquito is the carrier of its germs also.

THE CASE OF MOROCCO.

The United States government is pursuing the proper course in the case of an American naturalized citizen who, with his son—an English subject—has been kidneped by a brand of fanatical tribesmen in Morocco, and held for ransom. Instead of paying blackmail, as was done in the case of Miss Stone in Macedonia, a squadron of war vessels have been ordered to Tangier, and it is up to the government of Morocco to bring the tribesmen to reason and return the two gentlemen unharmed. If this does not happen, there will be something doing on the Moroccan coast, and we will see whether the men behind the guns are still as good marksmen as they were in the Spanish war.

It is high time the American government shall adopt the policy of making semi-civilized nations understand that American citizens are not to be abused with impunity. Almost a century ago the navy of the United States broke up systematic piracy by the Algerines, on the same coast. Algiers is now a peaceful colony of France. Morocco needs to learn the same lesson, and then Northern Africa will be reasonably safe—at least to American citizens. Force is the only law these semi-civilized fanatics will respect.

DOES NOT USE TOBACCO.

Carrie Nation poked her umbrella through a picture of President Roosevelt, hanging in the rooms of the Chicago Anti-Cigarette League the other day, and, when called upon for an explanation, said: "He is a smoker and a chewer."

"The President is a nice man and would not use the filthy weed," rejoined Miss Lucy Page Gaston, the president of the League.

"Prove it and will give the League $50," said Carrie.

Whereupon Miss Gaston wrote to Secretary Loeb who informed her that the President does not use tobacco in any form and never has used it. Carrie has produced the fifty and one might suppose that the incident would be closed.

But the country seems to be surprised. Perhaps because the lamented McKinley was a slave to the weed, it was taken for granted that Roosevelt likewise was a tobacco user. Anyway Carrie Nation's impulsive impudence has established the fact beyond question that the President and tobacco are strangers. This point having been settled, we can safely take up for discussion other points bearing on his personal habits.

CONTROL OF WIRELESS WORK

Wireless telegraphy presents a new and difficult problem in its practical application. The waves go out in every direction from the sending station, and are subject to interference from every other sending station within the radius of its activity. North Atlantic liners "pick up" messages not intended for them; and if two happen to be sending at the same time, and are not too far apart, both messages are unintelligible on the ships for which they were individually intended. Telephone users have an illustration of this, to a small degree, when the lines are accidentally crossed.

Admiral Dewey has written an official letter to the secretary of the navy, in which he sets forth the opinion of the general board of the navy that the navy shall be placed in charge of wireless dispatches. The argument is that all countries assume control of their frontiers and coasts, including the charting, lighting, patrolling and fortifying of the latter. The national army and navy defend the country, and the government does not permit either the states or individuals to interfere in matters affecting the public security. Hence the navy should be placed in control of this new method of communication.

THE WISCONSIN ROW.

The Wisconsin Republicans are in trouble, because they have forgotten that the welfare of the party should be the supreme end, and the ambitions of individuals should be held subordinate thereto. The trouble has culminated in two conventions, each of which has nominated a state ticket, though both endorsed President Roosevelt and named the same candidates for Presidential electors. The ruction will therefore not affect the national ticket, though it may give the Democrats a chance to capture the state government.

The immediate cause of the trouble was the candidacy of Governor Lafollette for a third term, and his understood desire to go to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Quarles. The legislature to be elected this fall will choose a senator, as Quarles' term expires on March 4 next. This ambition of the Governor's is naturally opposed by Mr. Quarles, who desires to succeed himself; and Senator Spooner is in the fight to help his colleague.

The placing of personal ambition before everything else, the imperiling of party success to serve factional or individual ends, cannot be condemned too severely. That way leads directly to party disaster and unnecessary defeat. Dividing the army into two hostile camps in the face of a common foe would be the acme of absurdity in a military campaign. It is no less absurd and dangerous in a political campaign. The perpetuation of Republican control in state and nation should be the only object with the Wisconsin Republicans, and no man's personality can be so great as to justify the placing of his personal ambitious before it.

ANARCHISTS CANNOT COME.

A year ago a body of anarchists residing in and about New York city, raised a fund to test the constitutionality of the law excluding from this country men and women of their own type coming from foreign shores. A man named John Turner was turned back by the immigration officers in New York, and this case was taken up by the anarchists, and fought through the lower courts, in which the anarchists lost.

The case was carried up, and the United States supreme court has rendered a decision affirming the findings of the lower courts. This decision will have a wholesome effect, as it will turn back the horde of undesirable and dangerous men, and keep them out of this country. It will also encourage congress in passing laws further restricting foreign immigration.

EGYPTIAN TOMB AT ST. LOUIS

Actual Burial Chamber of Rakapu, Built Five Thousand Years Ago.

St. Louis, May 21.—Egyptian antiquities, which form such an important link between the past and the present in human history, are to be seen in a much more complete and comprehensive display at the World's Fair than ever before in this country, the best specimens revealed by modern research having been contributed by the Egyptian government for the purpose.

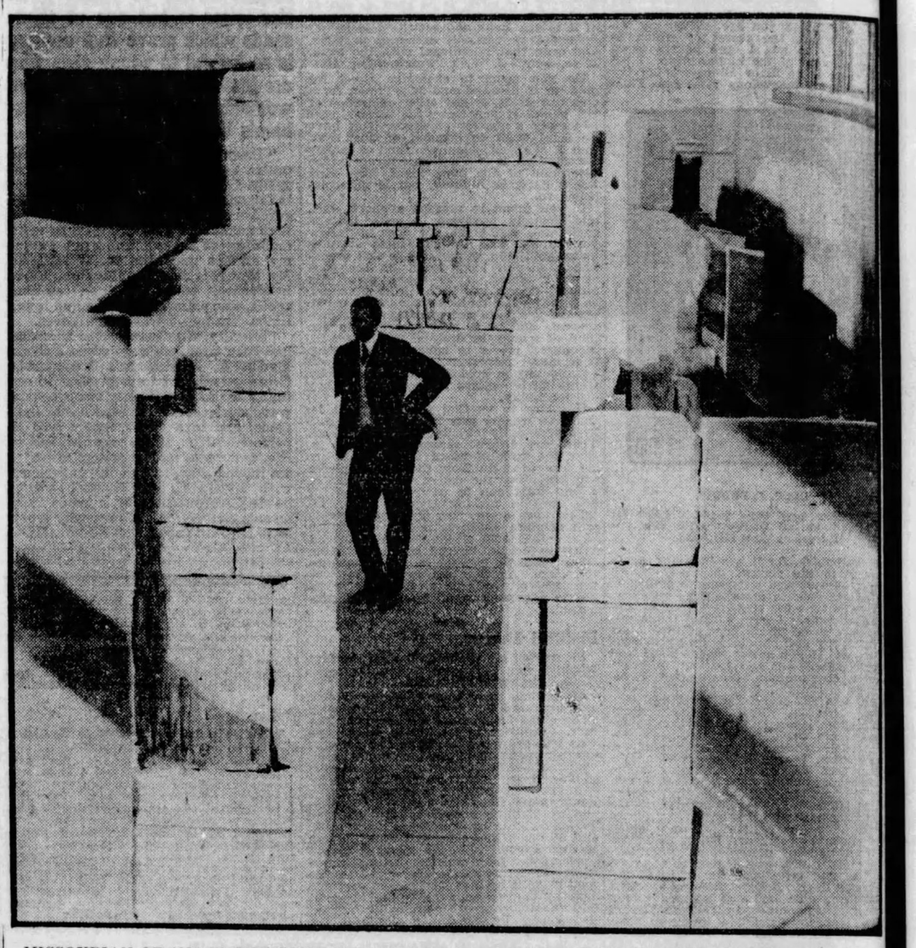
For the first time an Egyptian tomb, rescued from the dust of ages, has been brought bodily to the New World and piece by piece, set up again just as it was built by the ancients more than 5,000 years ago. Visitors may enter the portals of its sacred chamber in the Hall of Anthropology and read epitaphs inscribed upon its walls more than 3,500 years before the birth of Christ.

The tomb of Rakapu, with its queer inscriptions is a chief feature of the Egyptian section in the anthropological display. It is a structure about 8 feet wide by 12 feet long, built of well shaped stones skillfully put together. In tombs like this the followers of the dead gathered in olden times and deposited offerings for their friend or kinsman.

Inside this particular tomb, so the inscriptions indicate, there reposed the soul of Rakapu, a dignitary at the court of King Assa, who ruled over Egypt in the Fifth Dynasty. He was a man much honored and, although his body has long since returned to dust, the tributes paid to him in the carvings upon the walls of his tomb are as plain as if they were put there yesterday.

Above a door through which the dead is supposed to pass on the morning of the resurrection is scrawled in the hieroglyphs of his people the name of the entombed, and on each side is a likeness of Rakapu carved in the stone. Near by are drawings of choice viands as if prepared for a feast, and pictures of servants holding in their arms raiment for the body. There are pictures of vases of flowers, vessels of wine and processions of music-makers and of joyful crowds. It all would indicate that a happy reception had been prepared for the expected return of the great man.

In the early Egyptian period it was customary for friends of the dead to leave offerings upon a table which stood in the center of the chamber, but this practice was discouraged in the later teachings of Mohammed and the custom of decorating the interior of the tomb with caricatures of good omen took its place. These drawings are skillfully executed and remarkably well preserved in the tomb of Rakapu. Their legibility has materially simplified some difficult problems in the study of the ancients.



MISSOURIAN OF 1904 IN THE TOMB OF RA-KA-PU, THE EGYPTIAN, WHO DIED ABOUT 5,000 YEARS AGO. ORIGINAL TOMB OF WHITE LIMESTONE, WITH INSCRIPTIONS, IS SET UP IN ANTHROPOLOGY BUILDING AT WORLD'S FAIR.

"Nasby"

Some Letters Reprinted

Confederit X Roads,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky.)
May 4, 1885.

The Dimocrisy uv the Corners is pashent and long-sufferin. No Dimocrisy in this kentry did more fur the eleeshun uv Cleveland than did we uv the Corners. Ez fur myself, I stood at Bascom's bar from early morn to dewey eve, acceptin invitashens to drink from every man wich came in, and impressin on em that eternal vigilance wuz the price uv liberty. I did more leaning agin hitchingposts in the interest uv civil servis reform than any man in Kentucky, and I actilly once contribbitid the half uv $3.50, wich I borrered uv a inebriated Looisville drummer, to the fund for sendin repeeters to Injeany to make shoor uv carryin that state for Cleveland and Reform.

Issaker Gavitt devotid hisself entirely to the savin uv his kentry from the day the Convenshun adjerned. So devotid wuz he to his kentry that he refoozed to do anything about his house, permittin Mrs. Gavitt, the wife uv his buzim, to split the wood to cook the dinners with, and, moreover, to skirmish fur the dinner to cook with the sed wood.

This is the kind uv Dimocrats we wuz and are.

What kind uv treatment are we reseevin at the hands uv the man for wich we did so much?

We open the paper wich comes to the Corners, and we feed that the administrashen hez bin actin promptly, and that this man uv Alabama hez bin sent ez Minister to France, and tother one uv South Kerliny to England, and another from Georgy to this place, and another from Mississippi to that.

We are not complainin that the South hez not reseeved her full share. When the administrashen hez nerve enuff to send Keilly, who spit in the face uv the North, and don't recognize the government wich sends him, we uv Kentucky are content. The South hez got all it wants, and more too in one way; but them ez wants it most hezen't got it at all. Wat do I keer who goes to England, or France, or Austry? Wat interest is that to the staunch Dimocrisy uv the Corners? Ther ain't none uv us ever goin to them gilded halls, and we ain't demandin to be presentid to Emperers and sich. We don't know these nabobs wich is bein appinted at all, and don't want to.

But we do know that a disturber from Illinoy receeves government collecksh'uns, we do know that a renegade Kentuckian, Joe Bigler by name, is collectin customs. And I know—and this is the iron that enters my sole—that a nigger, Jim Lubbock, a disgustin inferior race, is openin the one noosepaper that comes to the Dimocrisy uv the Corners, and is drorin the salary promptly therefor. This nigger is livin in a house uv his own, and hez money to spare, while I, wich hez alluz made sacrifices for the grate coz, hev to depend on chance invitashens fur such sustenance ez my daily wants require.

Excoose me, President Cleveland, ef I don't thrill when I reed uv yer furrin appointments. They may be good enuff, but they don't interest me. It wuz bold uv yoo to stand by an uncompromisin rebel like Keilly, but I shood thrill with more vibrattivenis to reed uv the appointment uv Nasby, P. V., to the Post offis uv the Corners, vice Lubbock, d——n him, removed. Issaker Gavitt, whose wife is weery uv splittin stove wood, wood hev more uv a seysashen cood she see Issaker sittin in Pollock's place than she does in heerin uv Phelps bein sent to England or Cox to Turkey. England and Turkey is a long way off—the offises at the Corners is close to hand.

Ef his Eggslency is wise, his Eggslency will heed the teers and wails uv the reel suffrers by his delays. Wat he wants to do is to remember that charity begins at home, and that hope deferred maketh the heart sick, and that a bird in hand beats two pair. Ef he hezn't time to attend to it let him appoint a depity fur the home department. Ef the gilloteen wich he is now yoosin on furrin places okkepies all his time, let him set up a masheen for domestic yoose, and depitize an old-fashioned moss-back Dimocrat to work it. We want the offises.

Ef we don't git the offises we mite ez well hev votid for Blaine. Wat is the difference to us who is President, ceptin ez the offises are given out? Wuz I workin to keep Lubbock in the Postoffis when I supportid Cleveland? Wuz it to keep that nigger in the Postoffis that I converted my bowels into a Vesuvian eruption for sevrel months? Not much. I wuz workin the skeem fur myself, and not fur a nigger. Bascom wants me to hev the place, fur he wants his books balanced. He wants Issaker Gavitt and Deekin Pogram in place, that he may absorb their salaries. Ef Cleveland can't do this he shood resine and let Hendrix in, who kin. Them is the sentiments uv the Dimocrisy uv the Corners. Every Dimocrat wants me appinted, for I owe every blessed wun uv em. The Corners hangs brethlis on the ackshun uv the President.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY. (waitin).

STORKS OF STRASBURG.

Great flocks of storks have been in the habit of visiting the ancient city of Strasburg each season for several centuries. The city is very proud of its

birds, and no one is ever known to molest them in any way. They are extremely tame and build their nests on the roofs and chimneys in the busiest sections of the city. The storks have nothing to do with the birth rate. They are fed freely during their long visits and in the winter their nests are carefully preserved.

Anti-Superstition club, of New York, is looking for a genuine haunted house, the heunteder the better, for a club house and banquet hall.

Current Events.

Chicago scalpers restrained from dealing in St. Louis exposition excursion railroad tickets.

Premier Balfour baffled an effort in the house of commons to overthrow the government.

Russian girl, daughter of privy councilor, reported to have been hanged for plot against life of the czar.

Japanese forces in Liaotung peninsula lost 164 dead and wounded in investment of Port Arthur; 146 lost May 16.

Iowa Republicans declare against a change in the existing tariff schedule and favor reciprocity only in noncompetitive products.

Nebraska delegates at large instructed for Roosevelt and to work for John L. Webster, of Omaha as candidate for vice-president.

Michigan Republicans in convention at Grand Rapids indorsed President Roosevelt and defeated so-called primary reform plan.

Fraunce's Tavern, where Washington bade farewell to his soldiers after the revolution, is purchased by the Sons of the Revolution and will be restored.

A New York youth, who is said to have threatened to kill President Roosevelt, seriously wounds his mother for refusing to give him money to buy drink.

President Clowry, of the Western Union Telegraph company, summarily discontinues race track service throughout the country, striking a body blow at poolrooms and putting an end to betting in such places in all cities.

The financial world is stirred by the statement of Jacob H. Schiff, who said America's debt to Europe had been liquidated.

Arnold Mortimer, claiming to belong to a good Chicago family, is caught in New York while attempting to steal a $7,000 brooch.

Attorney Julius A. Coleman, after twenty years' effort to live down conviction for an old offense, is threatened with disbarment proceedings.

Christian Endeavor delegates return from the excursion to Jerusalem, where they went to attend the world's Sunday school convention.

John Alexander Dowie is to speak in Carnegie Music hall, New York City, June 26, and his agents say he also may engage Madison Square Garden.

Negro porters at the Grand Central station, New York, are deprived of their salaries of $18 a month, and hereafter will have to depend on their tips, which average $50 to $70 a month.

Navy department orders a United States fleet to Tangier to enforce a demand that the sultan of Morocco ransom Ion Perdicaris, a wealthy American citizen, kidnaped by brigands.

Minstrel and accomplices, with a moving picture machine, enact a drama before the capitol in Washington, in which a counterfeit President Roosevelt aids a prostrate negro with elaborate politeness.

Albert Young, president of Coal Teamsters' union, was arrested for complicity in assault on St. Louis cab driver.

Wall street has withdrawn its opposition to Roosevelt and expects to see him re-elected.

First Milwaukee boodle trial ends in the conviction of Building Inspector Dunn on the charge of accepting a bribe.

Livermore and La Porte, Colo., are wiped out by a flood caused by a cloudburst. Great damage has been done and loss of life.

New York police raid 22 poolrooms and poolroom exchanges, among them the headquarters of the poolroom trust.

Presbyterian general assembly in Buffalo clears its records of all aspersions upon the southern branch and paves the way for a reunion.

Francis P. Hennessy, of Chicago, who disappeared in New York May 4, is believed by his family and friends to have met with foul play.

Tie-up of lake commerce is the greatest barrier to a return to normal business conditions in Chicago, according to Dun's weekly review of trade.

Former Secretary of War Root presides at a New York banquet in celebration of the natal day of Cuba. The diners partake only of products of the island's soil.

THE "FOREST CITY"

World's Fair Art Portfolios

480 Magnificent reproductions of actual photographs, complete in 30 parts, 10 cents per part.

PART 5 NOW READY

THE BLADE, . . . TOLEDO, O.

SOLID GOLD WATCHES

At Wholesale Prices

DESCRIPTION.

CASE—14 K. solid gold, plain, open face, 12 size.

MOVEMENT—Waltham or Elgin, 15 jeweled.

Price to Blade readers..... **$24.50**

This is certainly the BEST watch offer that has ever been made to our subscribers. This watch is a little beauty and must be seen to be appreciated. It cannot be purchased at any retail store for less than $35.00 to $40.00. This is a rare opportunity for you to obtain a watch that is a first-class timekeeper, but also one that will last you a lifetime, and one you will always be proud to wear. It is only by dealing direct with the manufacturer that we can offer this watch at the price we do. If you desire large monogram on back of watch, same will cost you $1.00 extra.

Address all orders to THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Malacca Plate Teaspoons

PRICE

One-half dozen..20c

One dozen.....35c

These spoons are made of steel, plated with white metal, will wear for two years. They are a good, cheap spoon for kitchen and common use, picnics, camping out parties, and any occasion where one does not care to risk losing good spoons. Order a set for kitchen use and save your good spoons.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Silver-Plated Tableware

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons..... 85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks.... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 5c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Yards of Beautiful Pictures

We have just purchased a series of the very handsome and popular yard pictures issued by the Art Interchange. These pictures have never sold for less than 60c each. We are going to furnish them to The Blade readers **20c each** at the very low price of..

3 for 50c — or — 8 for $1.00

THE LIST CONTAINS

Yard of Violets,
Yard of Bride's Roses and Violets,
Yard of Carnations,
Yard of Roses,
Yard of Chrysanthemums,
Yard of Pansies,
Yard of Sweet Peas,
Yard of Chickens.

As our supply of some of these is limited, we would advise you to order promptly. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

WATCHES

We are prepared to furnish our readers with any grade or style of watch desired. Also vest chains, neck chains, or ladies' long guard chains. Write us just what you want and we will quote you prices that will pay you to place your orders with us.

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

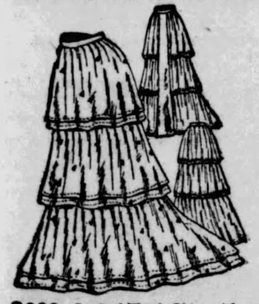
Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Triple Skirt, With or Without Panel No. 9289.

Many quaint effects are shown for thin summer fabrics. They are only appropriate when developed in these filmy fabrics, but are very dainty affairs. The illustration gives a charming mode in violet taffeta, fitted smoothly around the waist and hips with small darts. It closes at the center back in habit effect.

Three full flounces have two tucks on the edges. The upper flounce is gathered and included in the belt with the foundation, closing invisibly at the center back. The center flounce is applied on the drop skirt.



9289—Ladies' Triple Skirt with or without Panel.

22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

The lower flounce is shallow in front and graduates to a considerable depth at the back, training gracefully. The flounces all flare smartly.

If a panel front is desired the foundation skirt may be covered with self-fabric or contrasting material to form the panel, and the flounces cut away to show it. They are slipped under the edges of the panel.

Skirts in this style are made of satin, foulard, China silk, organdy, Swiss, crepe de Chine, or silk voile, and require little trimming. Occasionally a band of lace is placed above the top tuck in each flounce or a frill arranged on the lower edge.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require seven yards of material forty-four inches wide, with four and one-half yards of lining for the underskirt. The pattern, No. 9289, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, THE BLADE, TOLEDO OHIO,

"Fraunce s Tavern" Purchased.

New York, May 19.—The fate of "Fraunce's Tavern," where Washington bade farewell to his officers on December 4, 1783, has been settled through the purchase of the historic building by the New York State society of the Sons of the Revolution. The structure will be restored to its former condition and made a headquarters for the society.

Mrs. Stanford Makes a Valuable Collection of Relics

MRS. JANE L. STANFORD.
PHOTO BY TABER.

Mrs. Jane L. Stanford has returned home after a trip around the world lasting almost a year. During a visit in Egypt, which extended over eight weeks, Mrs. Stanford obtained a valuable collection of relics, which will be added to the museum at Leland Stanford, Jr., University. These relics, which she brought back with her were unearthed just before her departure in the village of Gizeh, where the pyramids are being explored by a party under the direction of the sheik.

In the collection is a portrait statue of Cheops. It is a seated figure of flint stone, four feet high, showing the anatomy of the body, the muscles and veins of which are as distinct as those of a human being.

It is estimated by the Egyptian authorities, who permitted Mrs. Stanford to take the relics to California, that the statue was made seven thousand years before Christ. A beautiful necklace of gold beads connected by artistic filigree, taken from the neck of the Queen of Deshur, was also obtained by Mrs. Stanford. Egyptologists estimate that the queen lived 1,336 years before Christ.

Senators Whose Terms Expire

Contests Which May Result in New Faces in the Upper Branch of Congress.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Washington, D. C., May 21.—When the recent session of congress adjourned, almost one-third of the senate, which means almost thirty senators, hurried to the depot and took trains for home in order that they might look after political fences. By a provision of the constitution there are virtually three classes of senators, and therefore, but one-third of them come up for re-election or retirement with each congressional campaign. A number of the leaders of the senate, men of national prominence and commanding influence, are confronted with the disagreeable fact that their terms will expire on the fourth day of next March. Among these are such men as Aldrich, Hale, Lodge, Hawley, Proctor and Quay, Republicans, and Daniel, Cockrell and Bate, Democrats. All of these expect to be returned, and Daniel, the eloquent man from Virginia, has already been re-elected. It is the younger senators, less prominently known, and not of such importance, who will be forced to fight for their re-election.

The senatorial campaign this year will not be of especial importance nor attract more than an ordinary amount of interest. This comes from the fact that the Republican majority in the upper branch of congress is in no danger of being seriously impaired, even though the Democrats meet with that measure of success which they seem to expect. There are none so sanguine as to predict that the Democracy at the outside can gain more than four or five seats. The majority of those Republicans who will come up for re-election are from states giving such large and assured majorities as to make defeat for the party almost out of the question. The danger, therefore, among those Republicans who are to be candidates for re-election is that they will be defeated by one of their own party rather than by the opposition.

It is probable, in view of this, that when, at the beginning of the short extra session of congress, on the fourth day of March next, the senators who are to begin new terms march up to the clerk's desk to take the oath of office, there will be a number of new faces among the number. The list of those whose terms expire in March is as follows: Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Ball, of Delaware; Bard, of California; Bate, of Tennessee; Beveridge, of Indiana; Burrows, of Michigan; Clapp, of Minnesota; Clark, of Wyoming; Cockrell, of Missouri; Culberson, of Texas; Daniel, of Virginia; Depew, of New York; Dick, of Ohio; Dietrich, of Nebraska; Foster, of Washington; Gibson, of Montana; Hale, of Maine; Hawley, of Connecticut; Kean of New Jersey; Kearns, of Utah; Lodge, of Massachusetts; McComas, of Maryland; McCumber, of North Dakota; Money, of Mississippi; Proctor, of Vermont; Quarles, of Wisconsin; Quay, of Pennsylvania; Scott, of West Virginia; Stewart, of Nevada; Taliaferro, of Florida.

Only seven of this number are Democrats, the smallest number of this party in any one of the three classes. They are Bate, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, Gibson, Money and Taliaferro, and of these Daniel and Money have already been re-elected, making them certain of office until 1911. The only Democratic seat of the others in danger is that of Gibson, of Montana. There the Republicans expect to elect a legislature which will send one of their own number to the senate, and the chances of doing this are most bright.

Successors to two of the Republicans have already been elected. Dick of Ohio, has been chosen to succeed himself. Maryland has elected a Democrat in place of McComas. This will offset the gain the Republicans might make by the defeat of Gibson and probably prevent their increasing their majority in the senate.

Of the remaining Republicans eleven are from states which will surely go Republican in the coming election and choose successors of the same political faith. These states are: Michigan, Minnesota, Wyoming, Washington, Maine, Connecticut, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. Clapp of Minnesota, Foster of Washington, and Quarles of Wisconsin, are the only senators from these states who will have fights on their hands for re-election. They are all serving on the first terms. In Connecticut there will undoubtedly be a lively contest to succeed General Hawley, who is not expected to be a candidate for re-election owing to his age and precarious health. Several men are even now preparing to step forth and fight for the place. Senator Quay can be sent back if he desires and that without a contest. Should he decide, however, to quit public life there will be a score of ambitious men to contest for his place.

There are five other senate seats which can be classed as surely Republican with almost as much confidence as the eleven given above. They are from the following states: Rhode Island, California, Indiana, Nebraska and West Virginia. Rhode Island has been electing a Democratic governor with some regularity lately but at no time has the legislature slipped from Republican control and there is no reason to believe it will this year. In West Virginia the party is having factional troubles and these may make the outcome doubtful. Of course, should a lands-lide come any of these states might go Democratic.

The five remaining Republican seats may be classed as doubtful, unless it be that of Senator Kearns of Utah. Utah will probably go Republican if Mormon troubles do not interfere. Kearns, however, even though his party wins, will have a hard fight to pull through. There is opposition to him among men of prominence in Republican councils. The other four seats are those from Delaware, New York, New Jersey and Delaware. In Delaware, a state which neither party can ever count on with certainty, the prolonged factional fight in Republican ranks has given the Democrats more than a usual hope of carrying it and electing a Democratic legislature. Both parties expect to carry New York and it will be a fierce battleground this fall. Astute politicians place it in the doubtful list. If the Democrats are successful and carry the legislature they will, of course elect a successor to Senator Depew. New Jersey, always doubtful, is no less so this year. There the Democrats hope to name the successor to Senator Kean.

Nevada has not elected a Republican legislature since the time that Senator Stewart declared himself no longer a silver Republican and voted with the Democrats. Since then Stewart has come back into his old party and this may be the means of again placing Nevada in the Republican column. But in any event he will not be returned, having some time ago announced his intention of retiring from public life at the expiration of his present term.

From this it will be seen that while the Democrats have a chance to gain several seats there is no hope of the party getting control of the senate in the next session, which will again be safely Republican.

GEO. U. MARVIN.

BIG TREASURE FOR SPAIN

Old Vessels Containing $12,000,000 to Be Raised.

Madrid, May 23.—The Spanish government has just awarded to a Genoese wrecking company the contract to recover the treasure lost in Vigo bay in 1702, when the Spaniards sent to the bottom seven ships loaded with bars of silver, rather than let them fall into the hands of the English and Dutch fleets.

The crew of the steamer San Clemente, furnished with all the necessary apparatus and a new hydroscope recently invented by the Italian engineer, Pino, who is directing the work, has already found four of the lost vessels near the island of Cies. An enormous anchor and a long iron chain were raised from the wreckage. The four ships seem to be almost uninjured. The amount of silver they contain is calculated at $12,000,000.

There is no doubt that the treasure will soon be brought to the surface, and will be a godsend to the Spanish government.

The Kentucky Arrives.

New York, May 21.—The flagship Kentucky, with Admiral Evans on board, which left Funchal for New York May 12, arrived off Sandy Hook lightship this morning.

FIRE AT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Little Blaze on Mining Building Soon Put Out.

St. Louis, May 23.—Crossed electric light wires caused a fire in the northwest corner of the Mines and Metallurgy building at the World's Fair today. There were no exhibits in the neighborhood of the fire and little damage was done except to the cable. The fire was discovered by a Jefferson guard almost immediately after it broke out. His alarm brought all the fire companies on the grounds, and by the time they got there the flames were shooting along forty feet of the cable and woodwork. It was extinguished by means of chemicals as soon as the current was shut off from the power house.

Bryan Kicking Hard.

Chicago, May 23.—William Jennings Bryan while in Chicago said that he thought the Democratic party would not be reorganized at the St. Louis convention. "The plan to bring about a reorganization of the party will be defeated," he said. The paramount issue in the campaign will be government by the people as against government by the corporations. The people will control the St. Louis convention and the Kansas City platform will be reaffirmed, in my judgment."

THE FINDLAY HORROR.

Acres of Buildings Were Blown Into Kindling Wood.

Findlay, O., May 23.—With a deafening crash that resounded for miles, at 7:15 o'clock Sunday morning, the plant of the Lake Shore Novelty company in the extreme western part of the city, was nearly totally wrecked, and without a moment's warning five persons lost their lives, and two others died within an hour. The prospects are that several more will die from fatal injuries, and a number be maimed for life.

The Dead.

JOSEPH SHERWOOD, 21.
EDITH DILLON, 17.
MARY SNYDER, 22.
FRANK GRANT, 21.
JAY SHERWOOD, 21.
DEAN SHAW, 18.
ESTELLA DECKER, 15.

The Injured.

MAGGIE LOGAN, cut and internally injured.
THOMAS BOCK, cut and internally injured.
CLAUDE SHAW, twin of Dean Shaw, leg broken, chest crushed.
EFFIE PETERMAN, internally injured.
ROY PETERMAN, internally injured.
CARRIE PETERMAN, 17, burned and chest crushed; likely to die.
MRS. A. J. PETERMAN, bother of Carrie and Effie, burned, likely to die.
MAY DAVIS, burned and crushed.
LOUIS WEINGARTNER, hip broken.
MINNIE DOLL, burned.
MRS. J. M. DOLL, burned and cut.
MINNIE QUINLAN, head cut and bruised.
J. S. LEARY.
B. SWISHER.
WILLIAM BAUGHMAN.

Estella Decker, aged 15, died at her residence on Lynn street; Frank Grant died at his residence on Shinkle street.

From reports of the physicians many of the less seriously injured may die as a result of blood-poisoning from the potash that was driven into their bodies.

The injured who cannot recover are: Maggie Logan, of the North Side, shoulder broken, face cut and skull laid bare, lungs and internal organs crushed; Thomas Bock, Walnut street, struck in back by flying barrel, both arms and shoulders broken and injured internally;

Claude Shaw, twin brother to Dan Shaw, leg broken and lungs crushed; Effie Peterman, caught under falling debris, and internally injured; her bowels were penetrated by a splinter. Roy Peterman, also caught under the timbers and internally injured.

Plant a Total Wreck.

The plant of the Lake Shore Novelty company covered from eight to nine acres of ground. All of the buildings, except on the outer edges, were wiped from the face of the map.

The cause of the explosion may never be known for certain. The instant it was over four of the buildings were gone. Those who were nearest to the spot were either killed outright or knocked unconscious. Superintendent William Groot, who narrowly escaped with his own life, thinks it was in one of the drying kilns. It is likely that some employe dropped a can of explosive.

The factory, which is owned by Cleveland parties, employed about one hundred hands, but only twenty-five were working yesterday when the explosion occurred. The property loss is about $10,000, and there is no possibility that the factory will ever be rebuilt.

Said Fire Caused It.

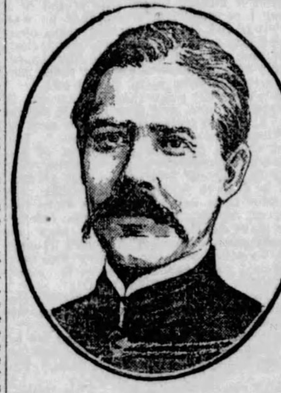
The statement is made by the parents of Frank Grant that before he died he gained consciousness and said: "The cause of the accident was a fire in the drying room, that is why I was pumping a pail of water. The room was overheated and some of the powder started to burn. Twice before this week I have had to put out flames starting from the same source."

Almost before the rumbling had died away an eager and excited throng was on the scene of the disaster. Friends and relatives with frantic faces and tear-dimmed eyes mingled with the crowd endeavoring to find their loved ones. The shrieks and moans of the wounded and dying could be heard for blocks. Physicians and ambulances were hurriedly summoned to the scene and the unfortunates were quickly removed to their homes and the hospitals.

The Lake Shore Novelty Co. was a plant for the manufacture of railway torpedoes and Fourth of July canes and cartridges. Rushed to fill their orders the company offered extra pay to their employes to work Sundays and twenty-eight responded. Ordinarily there are nearly a hundred employed at the plant and had the accident occurred on a week day the fatality would have been much worse. The plant is located in the western part of the city just south of the oil refineries and was a spot isolated from any other buildings.

GENERAL KUROKI.

Gen. Kuroki, commander of the Japanese army which is pursuing the Russians beyond the Yalu, is a veteran of four wars. He is known for his personal bravery and his coolness and imperturbability on the battlefield. In the war for the restoration of the mikado in 1868 he



GENERAL KUROKI.

fought for the mikado against his own clan of the Samurais, and many stories are told in Japan of his achievements in hand to hand combats. Ten years later he helped to suppress the insurrection. In the China-Japanese war he commanded the division which captured the dozens of forts defending Wei-Hai-Wei. In the Boxer war of 1900 he commanded a part of the Japanese force that so distinguished itself in the relief of the legations at Pekin.

MAY SPANK A WIFE.

Detroit, May 20.—"A husband should spank an unruly wife; it is his right to do so," declares Judge Mandell, himself a bachelor. August Sobke petitioned the Wayne circuit court to restrain Mrs. Sobke from beating him. The court advised Sobke that the best thing he could do would be to take his wife over his knee and give her a good spanking. If the charges in Sobke's petition were true, the court said, he was entitled to protection of the police, but as head of his family he should be able to control his wife. This was the construction Judge Mandell put upon the law in giving a decree of divorce—the wife should bow to the husband, who is the sole head of the family. Sobke admits his inability physically to rule his household; the last time he tried to do so his wife knocked him insensible with a club.

Mexican Sailors Arrive.

New York, May 21.—Ten officers and 104 sailors and marines of the Mexican navy arrived today to take charge of the Mexican cruisers Tampico and Vera Cruz, built at the Crescent shipyard at Elizabethport.

GREAT CLOUDBURST

Over Cache La Poudre River in Colorado.

Denver, Col., May 21.—A cloudburst at the head of the Cache Lapoudre river caused that stream to overflow its banks. The rush of the flood caused the dam which holds the water of Livingston Lake, 65 miles above Ft. Collins, to break, and this added volume of water swept down the Cache LaPoudre, practically wiping out the towns of Livermore and LePorte, respectively 14 and 3 miles above Ft. Collins. It is reported that one person was drowned at the former place. At Ft. Collins the river, which normally is about the width of the average mountain river, is now over a mile wide, and the Russian settlement, consisting of about 300 families, is inundated. A number of the frame dwellings of these people have been swept from their foundations. In several instances the occupants were unable to make their escape and were carried along.

The towns of Livermore, Belleview, Laporte, Wellington and a portion of Ft. Collins were placed under from three to four feet of water, and in some cases the water reached to the eaves of the houses. Five iron wagon bridges and two railroad bridges in the vicinity of Ft. Collins were swept away and two miles of the Colorado & Southern tracks washed out.

Twelve big reservoirs along the Cache LaPoudre were threatened with destruction. About three hundred Russians at Ft. Collins were last night in a perilous position. Their houses could plainly be seen floating about among the trees and shouts and other signals of distress seen and heard. A few of the houses entered the current of the river and were swept down stream and perhaps shattered or sunk and their occupants drowned. It is definitely known that two lives have been lost.

A special from Cheyenne, received by telephone, says that six persons are known to have been drowned in the floods. Many others are missing. The Union Pacific tracks at Bufford, 26 miles west of Cheyenne, were washed away in many places. Two of that company's bridges have gone out and its tracks have been weakened on the line between Cheyenne and Greeley, Col. In the city of Cheyenne the lengthy embankment on which runs the Union Pacific tracks, has been pierced in two places. This embankment is holding flood, and water has accumulated to a depth of twenty feet and extending over a space two miles wide and several miles in length. The opening in the embankment is not large enough to carry off the water, and the pressure against the embankment is likely to cause other breaks.

Cheyenne, Wyo., May 21.—Four bodies of persons drowned during last night's floods have been recovered. It is feared there have been other casualties, as a number of passengers are still missing.

The dead resided at the foot of West Sixteenth street, near the river. They were asleep when the flood came, and were unable to get out.

Rain had been falling for 24 hours when the cloudburst occurred. A wall of water six feet high came down the valley, sweeping ranch buildings, fences, corrals, hay stacks and other movable articles in its path.

Five hundred people living in the lowlands along the creek in West Cheyenne, were given no warning whatever until the wall of water was upon them. Many had retired for the night, and fled without their clothing. A general alarm was sounded, and hundreds of rescuers on horses and in boats were soon at work. In South Cheyenne 200 people live in the flooded district, and a number are missing.

Serious washouts have occurred south, east and west of Cheyenne, and traffic on the Union Pacific is seriously impeded Telegraph and telephone lines are down.

Greeley, Col., May 21.—The flood in Chach la Poudre river caused by a waterspout in the foothills, reached Greeley today. The river is bankful, and three feet higher than it has been since the town was established.

TO A CITY IN A MONTH

Sonth Dakota Town Grows Awaiting a Land Rush.

Omaha, Neb., May 23.—The town of Bonesteel in Gregory county, South Dakota, has grown in less than a month from a village of 300 to a city of 3,000. Bonesteel is located at the edge of the Rosebud reservation, which the government is preparing to open to homesteaders, and is the terminus of the Chicago & Northwestern railway.

John A. Kuhn, assistant freight and passenger agent of the Northwestern railroad, has just returned from the reservation, and reports that Bonesteel is crowded with people awaiting the opening of the new homes.

He said that his road was being taxed to its capacity to care for the suddenly increased business coming as a result of the act of Congress opening the reservation. A large number of people are already going over the new territory with locating parties, and all have headquarters in the new city.

The government has taken steps to prevent anybody securing advantage, and will dispose of the 416,000 acres by lot. A registration office will be opened at Bonesteel in a short time for recording the names of those who wish to participate in the drawing.

FIGHTING IN THIBET

By British in Dealing With Thibetans and Skirmish Results.

New York, May 23.—A small force from the garrison of Colonel Younghusband's mission moved out Saturday to clear the line to the south, says a dispatch from the London Times' correspondent at Gyang-Tse. Colonel Brander was at the head of the force, and after burning three farm houses occupied by the enemy, returned to the post. Two of the sikhs were killed and Lieut. Hodgeson was wounded in a raid on a farm house last Thursday. The Thibetans lost about thirty men.

There have been 57 casualties among the British since the mission crossed the Tangiau. The temper, self confidence and actual military capacity of the Thibetans has much increased lately. Diplomacy has proved useless, the correspondent declares, to carry through the operations against the enemy in order to guarantee the security of the Indian frontier.

THE CUBAN "FOURTH."

Havana, May 20.—The second anniversary of Cuba's independence opened today with the firing of salutes from the fortress. The weather was clearing after three days' continuous rains. All work and business were suspended and the Spanish as well as the Cuban buildings were decorated with flags and other bunting. While the day was very generally celebrated by individuals there were few public manifestations. President Palma received the members of the diplomatic corps at noon and the public officials later. The artillery and the rural guards were stationed in front of the palace. During the afternoon there was a parade and a review of the city departments. This evening there will be a display of fireworks and patriotic mass meetings.

A "DRY" ZONE.

Washington, May 18.—Various temperance organizations have begun a campaign to make the Panama canal zone prohibition territory. President Roosevelt is daily receiving letters to this end, and is referring them to the canal commission. Admiral Walker, chairman of the commission, when asked the feasibility of prohibiting the sale of liquor on the strip by a congressional committee last winter, said that such a course would be absurd, for the reason that it would be impossible to enforce the regulation. The drink situation on the isthmus, he stated, was not a serious one. While the people use light wines and beer almost universally, there is comparatively little drunkenness.

MISSIONARY KILLED.

Dr. Labaree Murdered in a Riot in Armenia.

Washington, May 18.—The full story of the killing of the American missionary, Dr. Labaree, near Mount Ararat, as a result of a bitter religious riot, is told in a report just received at the state department from Richmond Pearson, United States minister to Persia, under date of Teheran, April 18, 1904. The minister's report says:

"It is now forty-one days since the Rev. Benjamin W. Labaree, an American missionary, was murdered near Khoi, almost under the shadow of Mount Ararat. I had hoped before this to cable you that one or more of the murderers had been arrested, but I can only report at present that a large expedition under command of an energetic general who is highly respected and commended by the missionaries, is actually scouring the mountains in search of any and all of the gang, who are all known and identified. While only four men actually participated in the killing of Mr. Labaree and his servant, ten other Kurds of the same gang were accomplices. They had simply taken another road for the purpose of entrapping their prey and must be held guilty as accessories before the fact.

"The brutality and atrocity of the murder removed any doubt as to its motive and eliminate entirely the suggestion in my first cable that 'the motive was apparently robbery.' The stealing of horses and other property was a mere incident. The inspiration for the deed was religious and race hatred without the slightest personal animosity. The fact that the chief and leader of the criminals is a 'Seyid,' an alleged lineal descendant of Mahomet, adds greatly to the difficulty of the arrest. These Kurds are all Mohammedans of the Sunni sect, and their fanaticism, which is both ardent and sincere, added to their hereditary and instinctive love of blood and pillage, make them a dangerous and a difficult population to deal with. The area of the home of the Kurds of Kurdistan is as large as the state of South Carolina; it disregards imperial boundaries as its inhabitants disregard imperial laws and orders; it extends into Persia or Turkey according to the pleasure and habits and wanderings of these wild people. Nominally subjects of the Shah or the Sultan, they are really rulers of the region and practically a law unto themselves."

Dr. Cochran says: "There seems to be little doubt that this terrible murder and robbery was committed by Sayid Kaffar and three other men from the Dasht Kurds, Saidi, the son of Jangir Beg, of Ambi, and Tamar Beg, of Kiriki, with a servant from Ambi.

"One of the Kurds who was of the attacking party, tells a wonderfully straightforward story.

"He said that they followed our party as soon as it was known that they were foreigners and where they were going, but they did not overtake them, although they went nearly all the way to Khoi. Spending the night in a village very near Khoi, they returned the next day and watched the roads to Salmas, until Wednesday, March 9, when four of them as mentioned above, attacked Mr. Labaree and his servant, shooting down the servant from behind and carrying Mr. Labaree off for a farsag or more and killing him there. The Sayid cut his mouth to his ear and cut his hand, while the Kurd, Saidi, stabbed him twice in the chest. (These were the wounds he received, for I examined him there). There were a few other scratches."

"These Dasht Kurds," Dr. Cochran adds, "have killed and burned and robbed the Christians of Tergawar, have harbored Sayid Kaffar and have now murdered Mr. Labaree and his servant."

ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF.

Vice Admiral Nikolai Harionovitch Skrydloff, Admiral Makaroff's successor, though not considered such a scientific seaman as the gallant officer who went down in the Petropavlovsk, is reputed to

VICE ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF.

be full of dash and enterprise. He made his name in the Russo-Turkish war when he led several daring and successful attacks on Turkish ships, and baffled the efforts of the Turks to prevent the transport of the Russian troops over the Danube. He has held commands in the Pacific and knows the Far Eastern seas thoroughly. It is understood that but for the opposition of Admiral Alexieff, who does not favor Skrydloff, the latter would have been in command at Port Arthur in the first instance instead of Admiral Stark.

WIRELESS ON THE COAST

First Successful Work Was Done Yesterday.

San Francisco, May 23.—For the first time on the Pacific coast communication has been had with wireless telegraphy between a ship at sea and points on shore. The United States hospital ship Solace sailed from this port yesterday, and until she was 70 miles out messages were sent from and received at the weather bureau station at Point Reys on the mainland and on the Farallone islands, which lie off this city. Conditions were very favorable and communications was continued without a break for five hours.

The local weather bureau has been notified by Willis L. Moore, chief of the service, that all of the California observation stations and those on Tatoosh island and North Head in Washington state will soon be equipped with the latest instruments.

NEWS FROM THE ARCTIC.

Copenhagen, May 21.—The Danish scientific expedition to Greenland, under the leadership of Ericksen, has arrived at the Danish colony of West Greenland, after much hardship and suffering. The expedition reports that it found the whaling ship Ojoe, with Captain Ammundsen's magnetic north pole expedition on board, at Dalrymple dock. All the members of both expeditions are well.

METHODIST PROTESTANTS.

Washington, May 20.—The general conference of the Methodist Protestant church convened in nineteenth quadrennial session here today. About 200 delegates were in attendance.

Church union between the Methodists, Congregationalists and United Brethren was the burden of the opening address of Rev. D. S. Stephens, of Kansas City, Kan., president of the conference. This question undoubtedly will be the important consideration of the eight days of the conference. Dr. Stephens said that joint committees from the three denominations had been at work for some time and had agreed upon a plan of co-operation which would be presented for the consideration of the conference. In his opinion, while combination seemed to be the spirit of the age, an organic union of the three denominations should only be consummated as the result of a spontaneous and universal demand; that it should be a movement which could not be resisted.

The Armenian Troubles.

Constantinople, May 19.—According to a dispatch from the Vali of Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, seventeen villages have been destroyed by Armenian insurgents in the district of Sassun. More than 600 Armenian families have taken refuge in Mush, a town in Bitlis.

PERDICARIS CAPTURED.

Bandits Carry Him Into Mountains of Morocco.

Washington, May 20.—Mr. Perdicaris, the wealthy American resident of Tangier, Morocco, and his stepson, a British subject, who were captured by brigands, have been carried into the mountains, where pursuit is almost impossible. The state department has been advised to this effect by Mr. Gummere, United States consul general at Tangier, in a cablegram reaching the department over night. He also reports that no terms have been received from the brigand chief.

Mr. Gummere says the Moorish authorities are assisting in every way they can and adds that a war vessel will be of great assistance. Mr. Gummere further requested in connection with the dispatch of a warship to Tangier that one of the large size be sent, so as to make a better impression.

Word has been received here that a British torpedo boat destroyer has already arrived at Tangier so that the foreign residents there will have some protection.

Senator Kean, of New Jersey, has telegraphed from Elizabeth to Acting Secretary of State Loomis, asking him to do every thing possible in behalf of Perdicaris, who is his personal friend. It is learned at the state department that Ion Perdicaris is really a native born American citizen. His father was a Greek resident in Trenton, N. J., where Ion was born 65 years ago.

The elder Perdicaris became very wealthy through investments in gas stocks, and his son was highly educated. He became a sculptor and painter of recognized ability; he is a good musician, and has written several books. Inheriting his father's wealth he traveled extensively, marrying an English woman abroad, whose son by the first marriage was the British subject, Varley, kidnaped along with Perdicaris. In the course of his travels the latter came to Tangier. The place appealed to his artistic instincts and he decided to spend his days there. With his large means he purchased one of the sultan's palaces outside of the town and entertained lavishly, and few Americans who visited that quarter of the world failed of a hospitable reception at the hands of Perdicaris. He was on good terms with every element in Morocco, and indeed it is stated by one of the persons who knew him well that he gave frequent refuge to the very bandit chieftain who kidnaped him.

The state department is taking the liveliest interest in the case, but it is not perceived that anything further can be done at this moment.

Paris, May 20.—U. S. Consul-General Gummer, at Tangier, Morocco, telegraphs confirming the reports that the brigand band which captured Perdicaris, an American citizen, and Cromwell Varley, a British subject, is the same that captured Mr. Harris, the London Times' correspondent, last year. Besides capturing the men members the band assaulted the women of the Perdicaris party. The British and American representatives at Tangier are taking energetic measures to obtain the release of the captives and the Moorish authorities are assisting them.

HE URGES SHIP SUBSIDY.

Clyde the First Speaker Before Marine Commission.

New York, May 23.—The merchant marine commission, authorized by the Fifty-eighth congress to consider and recommend legislation for the development of the American merchant marine, began its first session here today. Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, is chairman of the commission, which is composed of members of both branches of congress. Invitations had been sent to the chief ship owners and builders of this port, to marine engineers and even to the sailor before the mast to appear before the commission.

Senator Gallinger in opening the inquiry pointed out that more than 90 per cent. of the foreign commerce of this country is being carried in foreign ships, and said the commission would be fortunate if the discussion here and elsewhere threw such light on the subject as will enable it to recommend to congress legislation of a remedial character. Thomas Clyde, of the Clyde line, the first witness called, strongly advocated ship subsidy. After deep study of the problem he was convinced that this was the best plan to be pursued. He presented a chart showing the standing of the chief maritime nations of the world. The United States stands at the bottom. All the nations, he said, have given aid of some sort to natural conditions.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Hartford, Conn., May 19.—The Society of the Army of the Potomac held its annual meeting here yesterday in conjunction with the yearly reunion of the Connecticut G. A. R. At the business session Colonel Horatio C. King, of New York, was elected president. Resolutions were adopted urging congressional action upon the bill setting apart the battlefield of Fredericksburg as a national park and favoring the movement to hold a peace conference of the Blue and the Gray at Washington during May, 1906.

The invitation to attend the G. A. R. encampment was accepted. Manassas, Va., was selected for the next meeting place for the society.

SPANISH MONKS ARRESTED

When They Disobey Orders to Leave Venezuela.

New York, May 23.—When the Spanish monks who came here from the Philippines received the orders of the government for their expulsion, says a despatch from Caracas, Venezuela, they answered that they would leave only at the point of bayonets or on the orders of their superior.

All were immediately arrested.

Tornado in Wisconsin.

LaCrosse, Wis., May 23.—A small tornado passed through Mormon Coulee, near here, today, and unroofed many buildings.

WHAT THE KING EATS

What's Fit for Him.

A Mass. lady who has been through the mill with the trials of the usual housekeeper and mother relates an interesting incident that occurred not long ago. She says:

"I can with all truthfulness say that Grape-Nuts is the most beneficial of all cereal foods in my family, young as well as old. It is food and medicine both to us. A few mornings ago at breakfast my little boy said:

"'Mama, does the King eat Grape-Nuts every morning?'

"I smiled and told him I did not know but that I thought Grape-Nuts certainly made a delicious dish, fit for a King. (It's a fact that the King of England and the German Emperor both eat Grape-Nuts).

"I find that by the constant use of Grape-Nuts not only as a morning cereal but also in puddings, salads, etc., made after the delicious recipes found in the little book in each package it is proving to be a great nerve food for me besides having completely cured a long standing case of indigestion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There is no doubt Grape-Nuts is the most scientific food in the world.

Ten days trial of this proper food in place of improper food will show in steady, stronger nerves, sharper brain and the power to "go" longer and further and accomplish more. There's a reason.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

FREE TO LADIES When doctors and others fail it relieves you, try it. If it CAN—NOT fail. Valuable name FREE, Write to-day. Mrs. S. B. COLLINS, Sta. B-4, Milwaukee, Wis.

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EGGS HOW TO PRESERVE without brine. Sure and cheap recipe, One Dollar. A. D. FOWLER, New Lexington, Ohio.

HANDSOME WIDOW, VERY WEALTHY, owns beautiful home and large income, wants immediately good, honest husband. Address, ALLA, 702 Washington St., Chicago.

YOUR FORTUNE FREE: send date of birth and sex with 2-cent stamp and I will send you a pen picture of your future life; also a delineation of your character. PROF. ST. CLAIRE, Dept. 83, 1133 Broadway, New York

LADY AGENTS OF MATURE YEARS; liberal offer. Address, Euclid Medical Co., 114 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

Your Fortune told Send name and address with two-cent stamp and date of birth and I will send a pen-picture of your future life from the cradle to the grave. Prof. LeAmzi, Dept. 133, Bridgeport, Conn.

THE FIRST PERSON in each town and rural district writing us, will be given opportunity to earn free round trip to World's Fair and win one of 1,500 cash prizes amounting to $75.00. Enclose stamp for reply. ST. LOUIS TOUR & CONTEST CO., Columbia Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

BIG PAYING BUSINESS For MEN, WOMEN. Write for names of hundreds of delighted customers. Make $50 to $50 weekly. Do business at home or traveling, all or spare time, selling Gray outfits doing genuine gold, silver, nickle and metal plating on Watches, Jewelry, Tableware, Bicycles, all metal goods. Heavy plate. No experience, quickly learned. Enormous demand. No toys or humbug. Outfits all sizes. Everything guaranteed. Let us start you. We teach you FREE. Write today. H. GRAY & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

$3.75 A GOLD WATCH for $3.75 A perfect beauty. Highest grade 14k gold plate finish. Double hunting case, solid gold

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

We must turn the key on work when we leave it, and at once unlock the doors of some wholesome recreation.

Thursday.

Never fear to bring the sublimest motive to the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest trouble.

Friday.

The only way to learn to do great things is to do small things well, patiently, loyally.

Saturday.

To do strengthens one for more doing; to love makes room for more loving.

Sunday

The sunshine of God's presence, the hallowed light of His love, is the true abiding place of the soul. To tarry even for a time anywhere else is loss and leanness and lack of health. Here alone is fullest happiness and strength.

Monday.

It is impossible for those who are the slaves of low habits to entertain noble and generous sentiments. Their thoughts must always necessarily be similar to their ways.

Tuesday.

Patience has been described as the ballast of the soul that will keep it from rolling and tumbling in the greatest storm.

Yes, The Bishops Must Go — Race-Thought About Age

Emily S. Bouton

"You are old. Whether you have outlived your usefulness or not, others want your place. Get down and out."

This is in effect what the national conference of the great Methodist Episcopal church is saying to the Bishops they have decided to depose according to the newspaper reports.

Of course the above sounds brutal. The act itself is brutal. I have yet to find any complaint that these men are failing in the performance of duty. Think of a man like Bishop Vincent, whose name stands for Chautauqua and all which that comprehends, being pushed out of the position which he so honors, because somebody wants to mount aloft to a higher place than he now occupies. And we are told that the deposition of Bishop Foss, of Philadelphia, is opposed stubbornly by the people who are most interested in that city and its surroundings, and yet his usefulness must be cut short, in reality ended, because his place is wanted.

I speak of his usefulness being ended, because it is a well-known fact that when a man's work is taken forcibly from him, or even if he gives it up voluntarily because he has passed the threescore and ten limit, the feeling that he has no longer a place in the world, soon carries him out of it. Unless he has something equally interesting to absorb his thoughts, —and that rarely happens,—or he is a peculiarly happy temperament, a depressed condition will destroy vitality and soon the body will give way entirely.

But the Bishops have got to go.

The whole matter recalls a story I read a few years ago. A traveler in central Africa came upon a people of whose existence he had never before heard of. He was hospitably received, and remained some time studying their peculiar customs, their government and religion.

Presently in one of the beautiful summer months, he observed a great activity of preparation as for some important event. Crowds gathered in the street, and there was that indefinable something in the air that betokened growing expectation.

Asking one with whom he had learned to hold converse the meaning of it all, he was told that it was a yearly festival during which those who had reached a certain age, fifty-five I believe it was, were sacrificed to the gods. In other words, flower wreathed, and flower crowned, to the sound of triumphal music and the plaudits of the multitude, they were made to drop over a precipice into the gulf below whence there could be no chance of return.

The man remembered then that during his stay he had never seen any but the young and middle-aged, and this was the explanation. The desire which he had felt at times to cast in his lot with these people suddenly faded away. He realized that not many years would elapse ere he would be obliged to finish his earthly existence in the same untoward way, and "he departed into other lands."

The bearings of this story lies, like the "observations" of Captain Jack Bunsby, of Dickens fame, in the application, which I leave my readers to make.

Two strong influences seem to be arrayed against each other in the present.

On the one hand is the hurrying and the hustling which are the product of the remorseless competition of the age. Experience and right methods no longer count for what they did years ago, but in their stead an unlimited supply of young blood and nervous strength to ruthlessly draw upon without regard to the future, is demanded. Naturally the effect is to throw out, to trample under foot, all who are not able to rush, no matter what may be their ability or value in other ways. This mad desire and determination to "get there first" at all and any hazards, is what is corrupting business methods until, as I have been told many times, there can be no such thing as absolute honesty in the conduct of a successful business enterprise. I am sure the latter is an exaggeration and yet it is believed by many people. There is no question, however, of the tendency to disregard and disrespect experience, and even vigorous accomplishment if unaccompanied by youth.

The race thought regarding age helps to intensify this idea. It says that after a given number of years the vital powers must diminish, the ability to work must lessen, the senses become blunted. It is true, that to a greater or less degree this always happens. And this will continue to happen until the race-thought changes or becomes modified so that advancing years and infirmities shall not be considered synonymous. When people cease to regard sickness as a necessity, and weakness and decay as inevitable, then old age will lose much of its horror. It is not death that people fear so much as being laid while living upon the shelf, or wished out of the way.

The influence which is strongly opposed to this condition, and which, without doubt, is bringing a change, scoff at the idea who may, is the growth of the movements which have for their basis the dominance of the mind over the body. These movements include a large body of intelligent people whose numbers are constantly being added to, who believe and demonstrate their belief, that the physical may be made the obedient servant of the mental to a degree hitherto not considered possible.

The moving power, the force used, is, according to them, right thought. Thought largely creates conditions, environment. If this be so it is easy to see why it is claimed that the infirmities of age may be held at bay, and that there need be no growng old in the way now held to be a necessity.

Think health, talk health, and put persistently away the idea of advancing weakness. Help to make the world-thought over by individual effort. I have spoken of this many times before, and, doubtless, shall many times again, for I believe there is a way open to the earnest seeker after Truth by which the sunshine may enter more largely into the life, prolonging its duties and its pleasures to its very close.

Meanwhile the Bishops must go!

The Cozy Corner

BY REQUEST.

The following verses were sent to the Household with the reequest to print them because "Baby's Grandma wants it":

BROTHER'S TROUBLES.

Is there any place in this world,
For a boy, I'd like to know?
Place for him to use a hammer,
Place to pound and yell and throw?

I am what you'd call a baby—
Anyhow they treat me so;
But I have some thoughts and feelings
Of an older boy, you know.

People say I am not pretty,
But my sister is, of course.
I have been so very troubled
By such insults from that source.

Sister loks at pretty pictures,
I come up to try and look;
She says, "O, you naughty brother,
You will tear my pretty book."

I took up her earthen dolly;
"I'll teach you to mind," I said.
Sis, in desperation grabbed her,
"O, you'll break my dolly's head."

I picked up dear papa's hammer.
Mamma took it with an "Oh!"
"You'll knock off all the plaster
If I let you hammer so."

Sometimes when the ground is muddy,
Sister goes outside to play;
I go also, but they catch me—
"You'll take cold this rainy day."

O, I'm getting tired of living
In this quiet sort of way.
When will I grow up like sister
So you'll let me out to play?

No one thinks I'm nice but grandma.
I think I'll go to her and stay;
Then I'll yell and climb and hammer
Play with balls and run all day.

—Baby Harold Garner.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

A. W. Sensabaugh asks concerning weddings.

Where there is but one attendant, the one selected is usually a sister of the bride, or her most intimate friend and the same rule applies to the "best man" who should be a brother or near relative of the groom. If more attendants are desired there should be from four to six. The duty of these attendants is to assist the bride in receiving the guests after the ceremony and, if a veil is worn—removes it at the close of the ceremony by throwing it back from her face.

The flowers for the bridesmaids are usually provided by the groom, who sends them to the houses of the recipients, or they are distributed for him by the bride when the maids meet at her house before the ceremony.

A bride who is married in a traveling costume rarely has more than one friend accompany her; in this case the dress of the maid must correspond with that of the bride; otherwise the maids dress in white or colors as the bride desires.

Evening weddings require formal evening, full dress for the groom and his best man; at an afternoon or morning wedding less formality is observed and light grey trousers, with a frock coat and vest to match are allowable. The best man should dress the same as the groom.

The wedding fee is as large as the circumstances of the groom will admit, and is seldom less than five dollars; it is said that upon one occasion Henry Ward Beecher received a check for $1,500 for performing the ceremony and that he remarked that he could almost wish such a liberal man was a Mormon.

A BENEFACTOR TO THE SUFFERING

I have come to offer to the "corn afflicted" two remedies I obtained from The Blade about fifteen years ago. For many years I had suffered with a corn between two of my toes and when I read in The Blade that an application of equal parts of tallow and white chalk would cure it, I tried it. After three applications the corn disappeared and troubled no more for about ten years; then it returned and refused to yield to the chalk and tallow cure. About this time The Blade brought another cure, which was to moisten the corn with turpentine. I made three applications of this, and have had no trouble with corns since, and that was five years ago.

Now I will tell the readers of the Cozy Corner how the carelessness of a hired man gave me a cure for asthma, and one that I consider worth a thousand corn cures, even as the disease is a thousand times worse than a corn—or a bushel of them.

I told this man to cut some logs for my fire-place, which is four feet long and two and a half feet deep; he was to cut none more than four feet. Upon trying to use one of these logs, I found it was a few inches too long and, as it would not go into its place, but lodged against the walls of the fireplace, I made a fire beside it which so filled the room with smoke that it was difficult to remain in it, but I did so—from necessity—for four or five hours. At the end of that time I felt freer from the asthma than I had for twenty-five years, but believing that the symptoms would return, I prepared, the next day, an iron receptacle that would hold a few chips, and burned them in my sleeping room; burned them so as to make a good deal of smoke. Since then I have been entirely free from the asthma, and count that hired man's blunder worth more than a thousand dollars to me.

The wood used first, was apple-tree, but I afterwards experimented with different kinds of wood, and decided that it was not the kind of smoke, but the volume, that effected the cure.

I hope you will try to pardon my poor writing as my eighty-first year is shaking me so that I find it difficult to write at all.—E. S. Hulin, Tenn.

The editor wishes to say that the writing of the above letter was a credit to the writer, and was much more legible than some that is done by much younger correspondents. Mr. Hulin sent a copy of some temperance verses, which will be used as soon as possible.

Thanks are due to this friend for his helpful letter.

FOR "BUNCOMBE" COUNTY!

Dear Cozy Corner: I ask for admission to your interesting column. I live in Buncombe county, and perhaps when you have read what I shall say about my home, you will think I am like the senator who "talked for Buncombe." However, as I am not a native, I will not be likely to over-rate it.

First of all, the county seat—Asheville—the "City of Hills," could not be equaled for beauty either in the north or south. There are several other and smaller places near by that are most picturesque in their location and surroundings. On the hills some of the houses are from one hundred to three hundred feet above the level of those on the lower streets. Of course, the roads are so graded that the incline is not much noticed by either foot passengers, or those on horseback and in carriages.

When I first came from the North I could not climb without losing my breath, but now I think nothing of any grade up to forty feet.

Last summer I watched two farmers mowing clover on the hillside on our place, where it seemed as if the machine would slide down the hill any minute. When drilling wheat and oats, on these hill sides, they are obliged to hold the drill to prevent it from falling.

The average life of man, is fifty years, but here I know of more than one great-grandfather who works in the field like a young man, so if Buncombe is rich in hills and beautiful vales, it is also rich in healthy, long-lived people:

I have not time to tell of the many old-time, quaint, American ways that prevail here, but Thackeray in his "Virginians" has painted with his pen the big-hearted, hospitable North Carolinian much better than I could.

"NURSE," N. C.

A GOOD MOTHER.

MRS. GEORGE JAY GOULD AND HER ELDEST DAUGHTER, MARJORIE.

Mrs. George Jay Gould is universally recognized as a woman who by her grace and charm compels the allegiance and admiration of all who know her. Her devotion to her children is no longer a matter of news, but a side light upon her mother-life in all its intimate charm cannot fail to be of interest, says The Club Woman. We hear a great deal of race-suicide and of the indifference of the fashionable mother; of the children of the rich being relegated to the exclusive care of nurses and governesses; and of the rare opportunities they have of enjoying the society of that wonderful creature, the elusive goddess who presides over their home.

Mrs. Gould is a notable refutation of such a statement, and the careful and loving way in which she supervises the needs and requirements of each of her six children is an object lesson to women of lesser wealth and leisure whose social duties are not so exacting.

The atmosphere of pomp and grandeur conveyed by the sumptuous hall and drawing rooms at Georgian Court, Lakewood, N. J., fashioned in all the magnificence of "Le petit Trianon" and full of art treasures of stately proportions, is softened by the sound of children's voices and merry laughter. It is easy to be seen that love is the ruler here, and that "mother" is the idol of her children. The house is theirs, and in the charming, unconstrained manners of the Gould children can be seen the evidence that motherhood here, at least, is real.

SOME SEASONABLE RECIPES

In using rhubarb, or pie-plant, use only the red part of the stem. Wash free from dirt, cut in short pieces, place in an earthen dish with a cupful of sugar to two cupfuls of the plant, and place in the oven with a very little water to prevent it from burning at first. Cover and let it cook slowly for an hour or two and you will have a most delicious sauce.

Good Housekeeping for May gives the following recipe which was copied from a "pen-and-ink" cook book dated 1837:

Virginia Sugar Cookies.

Four eggs, three cupfuls of brown sugar, one cupful each of sour cream and butter, one teaspoonful of soda and flour enough to roll out soft. Work as little as possible, roll thin, sprinkle with sugar and cut out. Lift from the board with a broad-bladed knife and bake in a quick oven.

Sour Cream Filling.

Whip one pint of sour cream very stiff, add the beaten white of an egg, chop fine some nut meats—walnuts, hickory nuts or butternuts—and stir through the cream. Add a teaspoonful of vanilla and sugar until the filling tastes sweet enough. Spread between layers of cake and pile roughly upon the top.—Good Housekeeping.

Too Much.

A little girl had sent back her plate for turkey two or three times, and had been helped bountifully to all the good things. Finally she was observed looking rather disconsolately at the unfinished part of her dinner.

"What's the matter, Ethel?" asked Uncle John. "You look so mournful."

"That's just the matter," said Ethel. "I am more'n full."

And then she wondered why everybody laughed.

FOUR BEAUTIES.

Here, There, Everywhere.

G. W. Hamilton, one of the Wonder Column students, sends the fohowing cures for the effects caused by coming in contact with poison ivy:

Cut up the root of yellow dock and boil in lard until thick enough to make, when cold, an ointment, and apply on the surface of the affected spots.

Second Recipe—Boil the stalks and leaves of the tall blackberry bush in water, until a strong solution is obtained, then use as a wash.

Third—Melt one pound of fresh lard and pour it over the leaves of fresh beans until the lard will cover them. Cook until the leaves are dry, then pour off the lard, and when cool use as an ointment.

The kilted skirts and sacques belonging to his royal highness, the baby, should never be hung up to dry when washed, as that will invariably make them stringy. wash them in a warm suds made of soft water and some good soap, squeeze them instead of rubbing; rinse through clear, hot water, shake them into shape, then place them on white paper in the drying oven, or in some very warm place until dry. They will then be soft and shapely as when new.

Frocks for the baby now are never made longer than to just cover the feet, never more than twenty-seven inches long. When the child begins to walk, the little skirts should not be so long as to interfere with its feet.

For the short clothes, a waist fitted with small buttons should be worn, and to this the two petticoats can be fastened, thus relieving the child of so much clothing around its waist, which is uncomfortable and unnecessary. A waist made of all-over embroidery, with strips of wide tape sewed across the bottom on which the buttons are placed, makes a lovely waist to wear with fine dresses.

Long stockings, covering the legs to the thighs, and fastened to the napkin with small safety pins, are the best for babies, protecting the legs from sudden changes of temperature.

Caps for babies and small children are made of tucked or plain muslin, and have three or four pairs of strings to be pinned on the cap with "beauty pins." These ties can be washed often and so always be fresh.

Until the baby is a year old, it should be allowed no food but milk; after that age, well cooked cereals in milk, a little baked potato with salt and cream instead of butter, and occasionally a soft boiled egg may be given. Fruit juices are also grateful to the child and are healthful.

Make covers of white table oilcloth to put on your dressers, chiffoniers and wash stands, under the muslin covers, if you would preserve your furniture from unpleasant results that will come if things are placed on them with only the muslin cover to protect them.

One of the many ways by which women contrive to fasten together the skirt and shirt-waist, is to pin a large safety pin to the under side of the waist, at the waist line. Then sew a large hook to the center of the belt of the skirt and catch it on the safety pin as it shows on the right side of the waist. This pin can be removed when the waist is laundered and thus prevent the danger of rust, that sometimes comes when eyes are sewed to the waist.

When you put away your stoves and stovepipe for the summer, rub them with lard and tie a piece of newspaper over them; you will find them black and free from rust when they are needed.

In ironing shirt waists, turn the sleeves wrong side out and iron them first; then the neckbands, then the fronts and back. While the sleeves are wrong side out, you can iron the shoulders and under arm pieces much easier. When all is done, turn the sleeves and press out the wrinkles made by the turning. Be sure the seams around the arms and at the sides are ironed perfectly dry or, in drying, they will wrinkle and destroy the fit and appearance of the waist.

Many and various are the methods recommended for smoothing the wrinkles from a woman's face, but the latest is thus given in The Woman's Journal: "I declare there is nothing like a suffrage pow-wow to straighten the wrinkles out of one's face."

Many of the readers of The Blade will remember with pleasure the famous "William Henry" stories that were so popular a number of years ago, and will learn with regret that the author of these, and other interesting books for children—Mrs. Abbie Morton Diaz—passed from this life on April first of this year, aged 83 years.

OUR GOOD CORNER

Do all the good you can
In all the ways you can
To all the people you can
Object—Improvement.
Mental, Moral and Social

A Virginia Wanderer returns to the fold.

Dear Miss Prudence:—Will you welcome a lost sheep back into the fold? I once belonged to your happy band, but have absent for so long a time that I suppose the members have all forgotten me. If I may be allowed to re-enter, I promise to be such a model that they will never again be guilty of forgetting.

"Sunflower Kid," you are nothing if not patriotic. Yours was indeed a glowing picture, but did you not omit to paint the "other side" of the picture? I have a brother located there, who stated in a letter I received last week, that he was plowing, and that self-preservation compelled him to wear felts, overalls, jacket, coat and overcoat, and to tie his cap securely over his ears to prevent those useful members from being blown off.

However, the place that holds home, is always the best, and that is as it should be. I wouldn't give much for a man or a woman who does not love his or her own special dwelling place best of all, however humble or wherever situated it may be. Every foot of the Old Dominion is dear to my heart; no hills are grander than hers, no valleys more fertile, no women fairer, no men braver. She gave to the world such men as Washington, Jefferson, Lee and Henry, and no other state or country has ever produced their superiors; she is loyal, hospitable and without a peer.

"Virginia Boy," my home is also in the southwestern part of the state; are we neighbors, do you suppose?

Lest Miss Prudence has marked me as a "black sheep"—one not to be admitted to her fold—I will close.—"Fidelia," Va.

Next comes New York:—"This beautiful May morning is very warm and oh, how good it seems, for we came near having six months of winter in this lake region of the Empire State, and are fully prepared to enjoy warm weather.

"Olive Branch," I haven't been away from the M. G. R. very far—not so far but that I've been listening to all that has been said, and have heard much that has been more interesting and profitable than my letters would have been.

I, with many others I am sure, regret that "Oregon Bach" cannot find time to write the chapter of the story that was at first assigned to him, but think that "Zach Stubbs" will be a good substitute. I was exceedingly glad to see the pictured face of our 'bachelor friend' and wish we might have pictures of more of our number, especially the one of Brown Eyes that was promised us so long ago.

Does any one know where "New England Girl" has been all this time she has deserted us? I have reason to think she is bothering her brain by solving puzzles for another circle. Please, "New England Girl" don't leave us entirely.

"Naytal" and "Maude," come again; we New Yorkers are so few in the M. G. R. that we must do double duty. "Charity" of New Jersey, we have waited long for that promised description of your home and its surroundings. I have friends in your state and am glad to have it represented in our goodly company.

"Pennsylvania Lass," I also have acquaintances near your home village I am sure, and your description of the country was very interesting.

"Quien Saba's" description of the story of "Nicolet and Aucassin," was lovely; tell us some more, please.

"Bookie," I believe your letter has given new courage to more than one Merry-Go-Rounder. Well, this is pleasant, but I have something more to do today than to visit with you M. G. R's so good-bye for this time. "DAISY" from N. Y.

Again we extend a welcome to a "delegate from Indiana"—Will you open your hearts to a stranger and make "Vera" welcome I have read the M. G. R. for years and now wish to be admitted to more than a "reading membership."

About myself—I am four feet, eight inches in height, dark brown as to hair and eyes, complexion just a healthy medium between blonde and brunette except during July, August and September when it matches my eyes and hair; rather robust build, and with no claims to beauty of any kind. If you would like to know more I will send a photograph for our Chaperon to publish in the column.

"Olive Branch," do you not think that one with a charming personality will make more people happy than if she is possessed of genius—unless, indeed, her genius be for making others happy? I do.

Lest those sighs I seem to hear, be caused by weariness of me, I will bid you adieu for the present.

"VERA," Indiana.

"Vera" asks in a personal note to the Chaperon, what are the regulations and rules—if there be any—for the members of the M. G. R.? also how to correctly address a letter to this department. Miss Prudence is wondering how these things have escaped one who has "read the M. G. R. for years," and would respectfully refer Vera to back numbers of The Blade for the information that has been given repeatedly—the address but a few weeks ago.

GOYAZ.

Caspar Whitney, editor of the magazine named Outing, has been traveling through South America. His journey lay through the interior of Brazil, through Paraguay, the Argentine Republic, Patagonia, Bolivia and across the higher Andes to Chili. While in Brazil Mr. Whitney was entertained by the gentleman whose picture heads this article. He is Goyaz, chief of the Cayapo Indians.

A BLOOMING BIRD.

They were walking on the terrace,
Mama and little Fred;
There they met a stately peacock,
His gorgeous tail outspread.

As they stepped out of the pathway,
To give his Highness room,
"Oh, look!" cried Fred, astonished,
"The peacock is in bloom!"

—St. Nicholas.

A LITTLE GIRL'S STORY.

A little girl of twelve years old named Leona M. Bicknell has written a travel story in which she tells about her journey to Africa with her father and mother who were missionaries. Lee and Shepard, of Boston, have published the book and it has for its title, How a Little Girl Went to Africa.

Leona lived in Burlington, Vermont, and she begins her story at the time she left her home, shedding tears because she had to part with her friends and the little white pony which had drawn her around since she was a baby. She tells of her voyage across the Atlantic ocean, of the

LEONA MILDRED BICKNELL

sights she saw in London, of the longest voyage to Cape Town, of what happened during the time they were living in South Africa among strange and singular people, and of what occurred and what she saw of her homeward journey after she had been gone between two and three years.

There are many pictures in the book, nearly all reproduced from photographs of interesting scenes in South Africa, and beside these pictures there is a frontispiece photograph of the little girl who wrote the story.

Leona saw many historical places in ancient London, and here is the way she tells about her visit to the famous tower.

"On Cheapside, one of London's busiThis is the great Tower of London. It is really made up of twelve towers. They told us that the buildings and courts cover over eighteen acres. The White Tower, the oldest part, was built for William the Conqueror. The tower has been used for many different purposes. Papa said it was once the home of the royal family. For many years it was a great prison. Many noted people have been imprisoned here, and perhaps hundreds beheaded or put to death in different ways.

"We went into the Brick Tower, and saw where Lady Jane Grey was imprisoned. We stood on the platform in the tower yard, where she was put to death. Sir Walter Raleigh was imprisoned for twelve long years in the Bloody Tower. On Tower Hill, William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was born.

"The stairs are all of solid stone, but they are much worn by so many people passing over them. Up the stairs we visited the armory room. It is filled with knights dressed in armor. From this I could see how men were protected in battle many years ago.

"The armor consisted of the helmet, coat and armor for the legs and hands. It was made of steel, and must have been down on a stone to rest.

"While sitting there, the Bow church-bells began to ring, and and they seemed to stay to him: 'Turn again, Whittington, thrice mayor of London.' He decided to put his cat down, and whichever way she went he would go. She started toward London. He followed her, and in time did become a great man and was three times elected lord mayor of London.

"A stone with a little iron fence around it marks the place where he sat on Highgate Hill. On a window in a building opposite is a picture of Dick as he threw his cat down to see which direction she would take.

"Now let us go to one of the oldest and most interesting buildings in all London. very heavy. Sometimes the knight wore next to his body a suit of underwear made of tiny links of steel woven together. The horses also wore an armor which covered the head, neck, breast and back.

"Here, too, we saw the rack which was used hundreds of years ago to torture people, and the block and axe with which so many were beheaded.

"One of the most interesting parts of the tower, to me, was the one where the crown jewels were kept. In a large iron safe in the centre of the room are many beautiful crowns. The one made for Queen Victoria is of purple velvet. Around it are bands of silver, set with nearly three thousand diamonds. In the front is a very large ruby. On the cross is a beautiful sapphire. Many other jewels of the royal family are kept there. We saw in this room the baptismal font used for christening the royal children. After spending several hours within the walls, we came out to the Tower Bridge, which crosses the Thames river, just below the tower. The river was filled with little boats passing up and down, and we had but to wait a few minutes to take one to carry us down past the embankment to Westminster Abbey, which we wished to visit next."

Banner Puzzlers

FOR APRIL.

New Work.....Hawkeye.
Solutions.. ....Pauline.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Scotland in 1671. He was a gambler and adventurer, and, gaining the confidence of Philip, Regent of France, he became the financial director of the kingdom. He formed the Mississippi Company, and originated the "South Sea Bubble," the object being to monopolize the trade with the East and West Indies, Louisiana, etc. It failed and bankrupted thousands. He died in 1729 in the city of Venice, in great poverty

HAWKEYE.

2.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X

1.—A city of Judah. (Josh. 15:51.)
2.—A brother of Hazelelponi. (1. Chron. 4:3.)
3.—A country on the border of Zebulon. (Josh. 19:10.)
4.—A son of Raphu. (Num. 13.9.)
5.—A son of Zorobabel. (Matt. 1:13.)

The primals name one of the overseers of the Nethinim; he finals give the name of a son of Lod. (Ezra 2:33.)

C. M. B.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

As I was hunting on the forest ground,
up starts a hare, before my two greyhounds. The dogs being light of foot did fairly run, unto her 15 rods, just 21. The distance that she started up before, was four-score and 16 rods, no less, no more. Now, this I'd have you unto me declare: how far they ran, before they caught the hare?

PERRY CROSS.

4.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Na enuco fo terniopnev si throw a dunop fo recu."

W. C. MOLLETT.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us all about Tantalus?

CLEO DAVIS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"There was never a star in the dark o' the night,
In the skies that were bending above me,
And never a lily that leaned to the light,
Till the Lord sent a woman to love me."

METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of May 12.

1.—John William Draper.
2.—24 and 2-7 ft.
3.—Words forming double acrostic: Azalea, lilacs, tabret, hearse, Easter assets. Primals—Althea; finals—Asters.
4.—B-rake, p-each, c-rook, b-road, c-rate, c-lime.
5.—The Tarpeian Rock was the rock on the Capitoline hill at Rome, over which persons convicted of treason to the state were hurled. Tradition says it was named from Tarpeia, a vestal virgin of Rome, daughter of the governor of the citadel on the Capitoline, who, covetous of the golden bracelets worn by the Sabine soldiery, opened the gates to them on the promise of receiving what they wore on their left arms. Disgusted with her treachery, they crushed her to death with their shields, and she was buried at the base of the rock.
6.—Alexander Pope wrote:
"But sometimes Virtue starves, while Vice is fed.
What then? Is the reward of Virtue bread?
That, Vice may merit; 'tis the price of toil;
The knave deserves it when he tills the soil."

Chat.

Pauline had the "woman's side" of the 'Cademy all to herself this morning, while T. D. Fulton, Geo. Vore and Geo. W. Hasselton found plenty of room on the other.

Geo. W., please accept the thanks of the Cozy Corner Editor for the remedy for ivy poisoning that you sent.

Geo. V., had not you better "do that sum" over again? The Schoolmistress thinks you were in too great a hurry when you sent it in.

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK
$75,000.00
IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.
To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.
World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 8th Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

TWO SHIPS LOST.

One Sunk in Collision, the Other by Mines.

Tokio, May 19.—9:30 a. m.—Vice Admiral Togo has reported as follows:

"A report from Rear Admiral Dewa says that the cruisers Kasuga and Yoshino collided during a fog off Port Arthur on May 15. The Yoshino sank, only 90 of her crew being saved. On the same day the battleship Hatsuse struck a Russian mine and sank."

Giving details of the disaster, Vice Admiral Togo says: At 14 minutes past 1 in the afternoon of May 15, in a deep fog off Port Arthur, the Kasuga rammed the Yoshino, sinking the latter in a few minutes. Ninety of her crew were saved. The same morning the Hatsuse, while cruising off Port Arthur covering the landing of the soldiers, struck a mine ten knots southeast of the harbor entrance. She signaled for help and instantly struck another mine. She sank in half an hour. Three hundred of her crew were saved by torpedo boats.

The Yoshino was a cruiser of 4,180 tons displacement and 15,000 indicated horse-power. She was built in England, was launched in 1892, was 350 feet long, had 46½ feet beam and her draft was 17 feet.

The armament of the Yoshino consisted of four 6-inch guns, eight 4.7-inch guns and twenty-three 3-pounders. She had five torpedo tubes, her armored deck was 4½ inches thick, and her gun positions were protected by shields 4½ inches in thickness. The cruiser's speed was estimated to be 22 knots, her coal capacity was 1,000 tons, and her crew numbered 800 men.

The cruiser with which the Yoshino collided may be the Kasaga, or Kasagi, a cruiser of 5,416 tons, built in Philadelphia in 1898—or it may be the armored cruiser Kasuga, formerly the Morino, purchased from Argentina in Italy and taken by British officers with the Nishin, bought by Japan from Argentina, and formerly the Rivalavia, to Japan just previous to the outbreak of the war. The Hatsuse was a battleship of 15,000 tons displacement and of the latest model. She was only completed in 1900, was built in England, was 400 feet long, had 76 feet beam, drew 27 feet of water had 16,300 indicated horsepower and was filled with water-tube boilers. She was completely armored with steel. Her armanent consisted of four 12-inch guns, fourteen 6-inch guns, twenty 12-pounders, eight 3-pounders and four 2-pounders. She had four torpedo tubes. Her estimated speed was 19.11 knots. Her crew numbered 741 men.

At New Chwang.

London, May 19.—The Daily Telegraph's New Chwang correspondent, under date of May 18, says:

"After driving 1,500 Russians and destroying the railway, the Japanese reembarked from Kai-Chou, the combined fleet heading southward.

"The Russians re-entered New Chwang with 1,000 infantry and two batteries of artillery, but all preparations are made for another hasty evacuation."

CITIZENS FLEE FROM DALNY

Are in Constant Fear of Japanese Attack.

Che Foo, May 23.—4 p. m.—Forty Russians who left Dalny yesterday arrived here today. Up to the date of their departure Dalny had not been attacked by the enemy. According to their account the Japanese troops met with a reverse at Kin Chau on May 15, but the Russians failed to regain control of the railroad. They are positive that another Japanese war vessel was damaged at the time the battleship Hatsuse was destroyed.

Civilians in daily expectation of an attack upon Dalny by the Japanese forces are leaving there on junks.

FOUR SPIES CAPTURED

Bold Japs Tried to Destroy Ships at Cronstadt.

St. Petersburg, May 23.—An investigation made by the authorities into the recent attempts to destroy some of the vessels of the Baltaic fleet at Cronstadt has resulted in the arrest of four Japanese spies, who seem to have escaped detection by wearing the uniform of naval cadets, thus obtaining admission to the navy yard and access to the ships without difficulty.

It is believed that they are also responsible for the fire started some time back near the naval magazine and for the opening of the sea valves of the Orel. The authorities here think the Japanese have been harbored by anarchists.

Kai-Chou Captured.

Tokio, May 21.—Although it has not been officially reported, it is said on good authority, that the Japanese forces have captured Kai-Chou, driving the Russians back to Tashi-Chia, in the direction of New Chwang, and preventing the advance of the Russian troops at New Chwang in the direction of Kai-Chou.

The bombardment by the Japanese of the vicinity of Kai-Chou recently was probably in preparation for the landing of forces in the northwest corner of the Liao Tung peninsula for the purpose of capturing New Chwang and co-operating with the other armies in the march on Lia-Yang. Probably a small Japanese force has been landed at Kin Chou Bay. Taku-shan where Japanese forces were landed May 19, is at the mouth of Dayan river, west of the Yalu.

JAPANESE FALL BACK

Rumors of Serious Engagements in Manchuria.

New Chwang, May 20.—7 a. m.—The reports of the Japanese retreat to Feng Wang Cheng are officially confirmed.

The Japanese, numbering 20,000 men, came upon 32,000 Russians in a strong position on Monday, sixty miles west of Feng Wang Cheng. It being unwise to risk a battle the Japanese retreated in good order and with great rapidity. An unofficial Russian authority says a pitched battle was fought, but rumor says there was considerable loss on both sides during the clashes, with the Cossacks harrassing the flanks of the Japanese. This division presumably was executing a reconnoissance. The pursuit was checked when the main body of the Japanese was rejoined. This news apparently accounts for the withdrawal to an unknown destination of warships and transports from Tower Hill, ten miles north of Kai-Chou, Liao Tung peninsula, and of renewed defensive activity at New Chwang. No news has been received from Port Arthur.

Many Rumors.

London, May 20.—A. C. Hales, the correspondent of the Daily News, cables from Tien Tsin, as follows under date of May 19:

"It is reported that 70,000 Russians are marching to the relief of Port Arthur, and the Japanese are consequently hastening offensive operations.

"Forty-five thousand troops have already been landed at Kiu-Chau and Talienwan, thus entirely investing Port Arthur.

"The Japanese advance lines are seven miles from the Russian batteries.

"Skirmishes occur daily along the railroad.

"It is believed that the Japanese intend attacking Port Atruhr with the entire force when it numbers 50,000 men. They are mounting six-inch naval guns on steel wheels, with the object of silencing the Russian batteries.

"The Manchurian railway south of Harbin is constantly broken by Chinese marauders, and the Russians threaten reprisals.

"The Russians admit that they have to contend with terrible difficulties along the whole line. Their men, however, are behaving splendidly, and they are very confident."

London, May 20.—The Standard's correspondent at Tien Tsin cables that while the Japanese fleet was covering the landing of troops near Kai-Chou on Monday, a fierce engagement occurred at Hsin-Yen-Cheng. Two thousand Russians were killed or wounded.

The Russians retreated and the Japanese occupied both Kaiping and Kai-Chou.

Tokio, May 20.—3:30 p. m.—The following official statement has just been issued here:

"A section of infantry of the Liao Tung forces went in the direction of Shan-Chusan to reconnoitre and met two sections of Russian infantry. The Russians were repulsed in thirty minutes. Our casualties were one officer and four men killed and one officer and eight wounded. The Russian casualties were one officer and forty to fifty men killed.

"The landing of Japanese troops at Taku-Shan began yesterday."

CHINESE AIDING THE JAPS

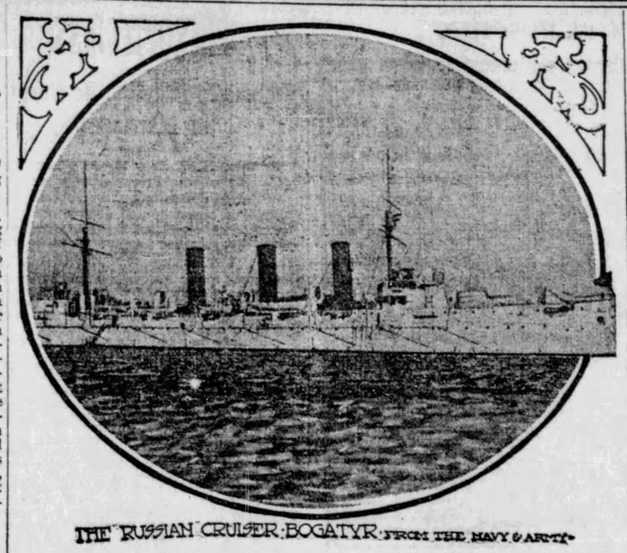
Soldiers in Disguise Are Invading Manchuria.

Liao Yung, May 23.—Gen. Ma, commander of the Chinese troops is in constant communication with Toulisan, the chief of the Chinese brigands, who are adopting military organization under Japanese instructors. Toulisan's district is the granary of Manchuria. He is a great organizer, and built seven immense granaries, which are strongly garrisoned. Toulisan ordered the inhabitants to bring in their surplus grain, forbidding them to sell it to the Russians, and ordering them to reserve the grain for the Chinese armies which are coming from the northwest. Hundreds of disguised soldiers are coming up the river, styling themselves workingmen. They remain idle, and are well fed, while the Russians are unable to get food. The Chinese officials are obsequoius to Tonlisan, who collects the taxes of the district. Swarms of disguised Chinese soldiers are in the vicinity of Liao Yang, and Chinese troops are guarding the Shan-Hai-Kwan-Shin-Min-Tung railway. The Russians are having the greatest difficulty in pacifying the inhabitants, who, apparently, are anxious to rise against them. Toulisan, Gen. Ma and Viceroy Yuan-Shi-Kai are partisans of the Ming dynasty, and are openly planning a revolution, with the aid of the Japanese, who cleverly take advantage of the quarrels between the partisans of the Taising and Ming dynasties. The former is championed by the Bannermen or privileged classes of Mongols, who hate the Chinese. The latter are headed by Tuan-Shi-Kai and the whole Chinese nation. The provinces and cities where the Chinese element predominates are invariable pro-Japanese. The Russian sympathizers are only to be found among the Bannermen Mongols.

JAPANESE EVERYWHERE.

London, May 23.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Kobe, Japan, cables the following:

"Returning from Corea through the Yellow sea this (last) week, I saw Japanese transports in every direction. They were traveling without escort. Some times as many as ten at a time were counted."



THE RUSSIAN CRUISER BOGATYR. FROM THE NAVY & ARMY

BOGATYR LOST.

Ran on the Rocks and Was Then Blown Up.

Tokio, May 21.—A trustworthy report has been received at imperial headquarters that the Russian cruiser Bogatyr ran ashore outside Vladivostok in a heavy fog and was destroyed. This is the first ship of the Vladivostok squadron to be destroyed.

London, May 21.—A dispatch to the St. James' Gazette from Kobe, Japan, dated today, after confirming the report of the stranding of the Russian protected cruiser Bogatyr on the rocks near the entrance to Vladivostok, adds that the Bogatyr subsequently was blown up by the Russian to prevent her falling into the hands of the Japanese.

The Bogatyr, which, according to the Kobe correspondent of the St. James' Gazette, has been destroyed, was a fine, modern cruiser of 6,750 tons displacement and 20,500 normal horse-power. She was built at the Vulcan works, Stettin, Germany, was completed in 1902, was 416¾ feet long, had 54½ feet beam and drew 20¾ feet of water. The armament of the Bogatyr consisted of twelve 6-inch guns, twelve 3-inch guns, six 1.8-inch guns, two 1.4-inch guns and two smaller rapid-fire guns. She had six torpedo tubes, her armored deck was two inches thick and she had five inches of nickel steel armor over her gun positions. The speed of the Bogatyr was estimated to be over 23 knots, she could carry 1,100 tons of coal and her crew numbered 580 men.

Stories Don't Agree.

London, May 21.—Nothing in the dispatches received in London regarding affairs in the Far East reconciles the discrepancies between the Japanese and Russian official accounts of Japan's naval disaster. One Tokio report says the battleship Hatsuse was destroyed by two mines chained together. Vice Admiral Togo's suggestion that it was the work of a submarine boat is considered extremely probable. It is recognized on all sides that the fact that Port Arthur channel has been reopened and the proved dangers of navigation of these waters must put a great check on Japanese landing operations.

The Daily News' Tien Tsin correspondent states that five Japanese transports bound for Dalny were obliged to return to Moji on this account.

Regarding land operations there is no confirmation of the rumors that a big battle has been fought in the neighborhood of Feng Wang Cheng. The view held here is that after testing the strength of the Russian position at Mao-Tien pass General Kuroki made a general order for retirement and his flanking movements in the direction of Mukden continue. On the other hand the Daily Mail's correspondent at Mukden claims that the Russians are now fully aware of the Japanese plans of attack. The uncertainty which has hitherto characterized the Russian campaign has ceased, the correspondent says, and severe fighting is imminent.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at New Chwang says he heard that a clever strategetical movement has been executed by the Russians threatening the advanced position of the Japanese east of Liao Yang and compelling them to retire on Liao-Feng-Cheng.

The Daily Mail's New Chwang correspondent asserts that the Japanese are now able to land anywhere on the western coast of the Liao Tung peninsula without serious opposition from the Russians.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE TOWN

Make Sudden Attack on Village of Anju.

Mukden, May 24.—The Russians on May 16 made a sudden attack upon the town of Anju, Corea, from the village of Hai-Tchien, and captured the town, destroying it. The Japanese garrison set fire to the houses and stores and retired in perfect order.

LOSS SAID TO BE 15,000

Rumor of Attack on Port Arthur Unconfirmed.

St. Petersburg, May 24.—Reports from the Far East tell of an attack upon Port Arthur by the Japanese, and of their repulse with heavy loss. The reports have not, though, been confirmed.

It is reported that Foreign Minister Lamsdorff has received a message from the Russian consul at Che Foo, saying that the Japanese have made a land attack upon Port Arthur, and that in doing so they lost 15,000 men killed and wounded. The Russian loss is placed at three thousand men.

The ultimate outcome of the fighting is not stated.

Che Foo, May 24.—10 p. m.—Nor further news has been received here from Port Arthur or the armies north of the Yalu river up to the hour of filing this dispatch.

St. Petersburg, May 24.—6 p. m.—The report, cabled to The Associated Press yesterday, that the foreign office had received a telegram from the Russian consul at Che Foo reporting that the Japanese had made a land attack on Port Arthur and had lost 15,000 men killed or wounded, and that the Russians had lost 3,000 men is true, but as nothing confirmatory has been received from any other source, the report is not given credence. The consul in his telegram said his information was obtained from Chinese. The war office has nothing to confirm the report.

RUSSIANS BURN HOUSES

Five Hundred Said to Have Been Destroyed at Hamheung.

Seoul, May 23.—3:30 p. m.—Further reports are being received that the Russians are advancing along the Great South road from Songchin. Coreans estimate their number at about 600. The Cossacks, who fought with the Coreans at Hamheung, are supposed to have retired to Changchin. The latest reports from Hamheung are that the Russians burned 500 houses in the suburbs and partly destroyed the longest bridge in Corea which there spans the Songchun river. Detached bodies of Russian troops, which evidently lack mutual understanding, are continually appearing and they seem to have no definite purpose other than that of harrying the country people. Major Tjakti, the commander at Gen-San, apparently wearying of this continued raiding, has sent a force north, the strength of which has not been stated and which is probably intended to garrison Hamheung.

The influence of Lady Om, the emperor's favorite at Seoul palace, has recently weakened. She insisted upon the retention in office of Yi Yung Ta, the sealer of prefectures, against the emperor's desire to the appointment of either Yi Chi Yong or Sim Sang Hun, the home minister to the office. The emperor sharply rebuked her for interference in state affairs and suggested that she retrain from interfering in politics. Many Coreans predict the end of her power which has lasted for over a decade.

The Japanese commissariat is considerably annoyed over the unstability of the rate of exchange between the Japanese Yen and Corean nickels. The government mints are working overtime to pay the imperial notes held by an American firm.

OBJECT OF GEN. KUROKI

And Movement of Japanese Discussed at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, May 24.—2 p. m.—The prevailing opinion at headquarters of general staff is that the withdrawal of the Japanese upon Feng Wang Cheng means that the enemy has decided to devote himself primarily to operations against Port Arthur and that the present object of General Kuroki, with the first army supported by General Nadya, with the third army now landing at Taku-Shan, is to watch General Kuropatkin and prevent a move southward which would take General Oku and the second army on the Liao-Tung peninsula in the rear. A direct attack upon General Kuropatkin's main force apparently is not considered to be impending. Nothing more than outpost affairs are anticipated, although some of these may be quite sanguinary. The Russian scouts are keeping in constant touch with the enemy, and thus far the minor shiftings of the enemy's detachments west of the Tayang river and northward of Moi-Ting-Ling are considered to be in the nature of screens. If the two armies of the Russian commander-in-chief are trying to work a force around in the rear of General Kuroki or are planning a surprise, of course the fact is sedulously concealed here. Uneasiness is displayed at the near approach of the rainy season, which will retard if not completely stop field operations, although this plays directly into the Russian's hands. The Russians will continue to hold New Chwang, Kai-Chou and Tashi-Chou until a move in force is made towards Hai-Cheng with the object of cutting off the retirement of the force at Kai-Chou, which is sufficient to stand off an ordinary force of the enemy and discourage the landing of troops there or at Hiung-Yo-Chen. The Japanese are not in force north of Wafandian. The report circulated by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Central News that ten stokers were killed by an explosion yesterday on board the Russian battleship Orel at Cronstadt is absolutely denied.

Admiralty at St. Petersburg Says Jap Cruisers Are Not Taken.

St. Petersburg, May 24.—Lieut. Saint Paire, the French naval attache, said today, in the course of an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"The last Japanese disaster makes it impossible for Vice Admiral Togo to overpower the Port Arthur squadron. Port Arthur will hold out until the Baltic fleet arrives and then the Russians will be able to gain command of the sea. The foreign office states that it has not received any protest regarding the alleged planting of mines by Rear Admiral Wittsoeft outside the marine limit at Port Arthur.

BISHOPS ELECTED.

Proceedings of the Methodists at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles May 19.—Dr. Joseph F. Perry, of Chicago, editor of the Epworth Herald, received 531 votes, 44 more than the 487 necessary to elect, as Methodist bishop, yesterday. Tremendous applause greeted the announcement, and at the conclusion of the announcement Bishop Berry was escorted to the bishops' row on the platform by Bishops Moore and Hamilton, walking between walls of standing delegates, who gave him the

DR. JOSEPH F. BERRY.

Chautauqua salute of waving handkerchiefs. After the meeting Bishop Berry was the center of attraction, and he shook hands with several thousands of people.

There were no surprises in the list. Everybody expected the election of Dr. Berry, though many thought he might not be chosen before the second ballot. The other candidates high in the list had been favorites from the start.

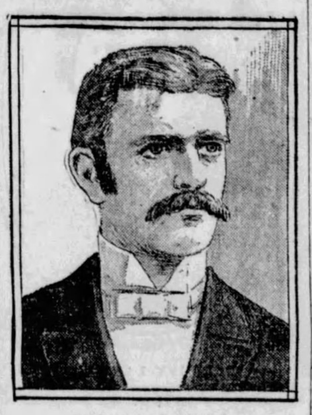
Rev. M. C. B. Mason, the negro preacher, who received 66 votes, told the conference that he was not a candidate. His supporters probably voted for J. W. E. Bowen, professor in Gammon Theological seminary, Atlanta, Ga. On the first ballot Prof. Bowen received 23 votes.

The Rock River delegation gave Dr. P. H. Swift, of Chicago, its solid vote, but his total was only 53; John P. Brushingham received five votes.

Preliminary to the voting, and while awaiting a report from the tellers, the conference did some business of minor importance.

Robert R. Robinson, a negro layman from Florida, presented a resolution asking for a colored bishop to preside exclusively over the twenty negro conferences, which was sent to the committee on the episcopacy.

Another resolution by the same author, and sent to the committee on the state of the church, calls upon members of the conference to use their influence toward getting from congress a law transferring



BISHOP M'DOWELL.

trials of persons accused of criminal offenses in "certain states" from the state to the United States courts. This, Mr. Robinson said, would help to protect the colored man in the south from unjust trials, inasmuch as the state courts are "incapable of bringing to justice those committing crimes against negroes."

Mrs. Medora D. Nickell, of the Nebraska conference, made a speech in favor of the resolution calling for enforcement of the law everywhere and requesting ministers to preach on the subject at least once a year. Mrs. Nickell's resolution was adopted unanimously.

Dr. J. M. Buckley presented a resolution to change the name of "presiding elder" to "district superintendent." The resolution went to the committee of the state of the church, which has some more communications on the subject, and probably will report in favor of the change.

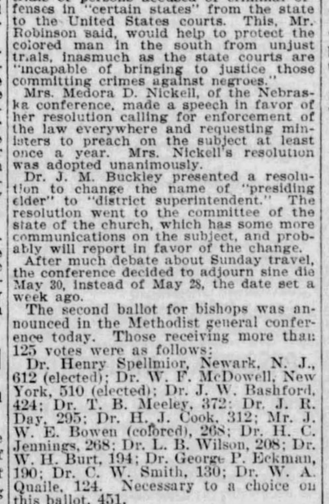
After much debate about Sunday travel, the conference decided to adjourn sine die May 30, instead of May 2, the date set a week ago.

The second ballot for bishops was announced in the Methodist general conference today. Those receiving more than 125 votes were as follows:

Dr. Henry Spellmior, Newark, N. J., 612 (elected); Dr. W. F. McDowell, New York, 510 (elected); Dr. J. W. Bashford, 424; Dr. T. B. Meeley, 372; Dr. J. R. Day, 295; Dr. H. J. Cook, 312; Mr. J. W. E. Bowen (colored), 268; Dr. H. C. Jennings, 268; Dr. L. B. Wilson, 208; Dr. W. H. Burt, 194; Dr. George P. Eckman, 190; Dr. C. W. Smith, 130; Dr. W. A. Quaile, 124. Necessary to a choice on this ballot, 451.

Los Angeles, May 20.—Dr. J. W. Bashford, of Delaware, Ohio, was the fourth bishop elected by the Methodist general conference.

The fourth ballot, which was announced late yesterday afternoon, and which resulted in the election of Dr.



REV. J. H. BASHFORD, D.D.

Bashford, presented Dr. William Burt and Dr. T. B. Nealy at the head of the list in the order named, with 460 and 440 votes respectively.

Dr. William Burt, of Italy, was elected bishop on the fifth ballot by the Methodist general convention.

A report from the committee on international and industrial peace presented to the conference by the chairman of the committee, Chief Justice Lore, of Delaware, stirred up opposition as soon as it was read.

"I object to that part of the report censuring employers of labor," cried John Young, a lay delegate from the New Hampshire conference. "It is a slur upon employers to say that they are indifferent to labor."

The conference, upon Mr. Young's motion, set next Tuesday as the time for discussion of the report, which proposes three means of bringing about international and industrial peace—The Hague peace court, a United States permanent national industrial peace court and a permanent periodic international peace congress.

By adopting the report of the special committee on aggressive evangelism, presented to Bishops W. F. Mallalieu and John F. Brushingham, the conference authorized the creation of a commission on aggressive evangelism consisting of three bishops and fifteen ministers or laymen, to be elected by the conference.

Upon request of Rev. J. M. Buckley, the committee on episcopacy was instructed to bring in a report upon the number of new missionary bishops needed. It is generally believed that five or six will be recommended.

For the editorship of the Epworth Herald, vacated by Bishop-elect Berry, Rev. Stephen G. Herbin, assistant editor of the New York Christian Advocate, is a strong candidate.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 23.—Dr. J. R. Day chancellor of Syracuse University, was chosen bishop on the fourteenth ballot, receiving 474 out 696 ballots cast at the Methodist general conference.

Upon the twelfth ballot Dr. Day announced that he would withdraw, not caring to continue in a prolonged contest.

DR. J. R. DAY.

The conference, however, continued voting for him with the result of his being elected. Dr. Day was the last of the eight bishops chosen.

BISHOP DAY HAS RESIGNED

Methodist Conference Decides Not to Fill Place.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 23.—The most sensational incident of the Methodist general conference occurred today in the resignation of Bishop James R. Day, of Syracuse, N. Y. His resignation was accepted by the conference. The conference then voted to indefinitely postpone the election of a successor to Dr. Day on the episcopal board, and this action was taken to mean that there will be no balloting for an eighth bishop by this conference, and that the board will remain as at present constituted.

BALLOTED FOR EDITORS

Kelly and Buckley Known to Have Been Elected.

Los Angeles, May 24.—The Methodist general conference today spent much time balloting for editors of the eleven church publications and hearing the report of the committee on the consolidation of benevolent societies of the church. The committee recommends that the several benevolent societies shall be consolidated into three, under the following corporate names:

1—The board of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal church.

2—The board of home missions and church extension of the Methodist Episcopal church.

3—The board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, or the board of education, freedman's aid and Sunday schools of the M. E. church (as the general conference may determine).

While the result of the ballot for editors has not been given out, it can be stated with good assurance that the following editors have been elected:

W. V. Kelly, Methodist Review; J. M. Buckley, Christian Advocate; D. D. Thompson, Northwestern Christian Advocate; C. B. Spencer, Central Christian Advocate; C. W. Smith, Pittsburg Christian Advocate; W. B. Hammond, Southwestern Christian Advocate; D. L. Radock, Pacific Christian Advocate; A. J. Nast, Christian Apologist; Frederick Munz, Haus and Herd.

SYRUP OF FIGS

To sweeten,
To refresh,
To cleanse the system,
Effectually and Gently;

Dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated;
For men, women and children;

There is only one Genuine Syrup of Figs; to get its beneficial effects

Acts best on the kidneys and liver, stomach and bowels;

Always buy the genuine—Manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

The genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale by all first-class druggists. The full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is always printed on the front of every package. Price Fifty Cents per bottle.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Argument in Suit of Harriman and Pierce.

Trenton, N. J., May 23.—Argument was resumed before Judge Bradford in the United States court today in the suit brought by E. H. Harriman and Winslow S. Pierce to restrain the proposed plan of distribution of the assets of the Northern Securities company.

Argument was opened by John G. Johnson, representing the Northern Securities company. He stated first, that the controversy was not one between stockholders. Neither was it a claim that the directors of the Northern Securities company had exceeded their powers. What is in dispute, he said, is a plan of the Northern Securities company to distribute property which the complainants claim to be their own. The case therefore stands, he said, on the question of title to the Northern Pacific railroad stock which was formerly owned by Harriman and Pierce, and which was afterwards acquired by the Northern Securities company. Mr. Johnson outlined a number of points upon which he would base his argument.

Among other things, he said the bill of complaint was insufficient, because it made no averment of title. The bill, he said, violated the settled principles of equity, that the complainants were guilty of laches, and that at any rate, they could not claim interest in new shares of common stock which they had never owned. Mr. Johnson was rather caustic in his reference to Mr. Harriman, who, he said, became a director in the Northern Securities company, and that the stock acquired by the Northern Securities company was acquired with the aid of Harriman's vote. The stock held by Harriman and Pierce in the Northern Pacific company, he said, was sold to the Northern Securities company, and from that time Harriman could have no possible right in it other than the interest in common with the stockholders of the Northern Securities company in property belonging to that company. When the Northern Pacific stock was sold to the Northern Securities company, Harriman and Pierce, with their eyes open, forwent any further rights in the stock disposed of by them. Their present idea was to secure for themselves stock of the Northern Pacific railroad company which had gone up, and to leave all other stockholders of the Northern Securities company to serve themselves as best they could out of what was left, and out of what Harriman and Pierce in their bill had claimed had depreciated in value.

VANISHED WITH AIRSHIP

Arizona Man May Be Flying to Exposition.

Phoenix, Ariz., May 23.—Emil Marquadt, a Dane, locally known as "Robinson Crusoe," for years has lived upon an island in Salt river, a few miles below Phoenix. His house and granaries are set high upon cottonwood pole foundations, and more poles, lashed into a great cottonwood tree, give access to a lookout station forty feet in height. He is a poet of some pretensions, and forbids trespass upon his sandy acres; but, despite these and other idiosyncrasies, he is a good citizen.

He has just come to public notice through a report that he has flown off in an airship of his own construction, bound for the World's Fair. He has been working for months upon the invention. Its framework and bird like wings are described as made of split willow, of the lighest weight, so constructed that the feather like material opens as the wings are pulled forward and close in the propelling stroke.

He has claimed to have made several successful aerial flights at night, attaining a high velocity, and with entire safety. He has been missing for several days, and with him has gone his airship.

BABE LOST FOR TEN HOURS

Found After Long Weary Hunt in the Hills.

Sheridan, Col., May 23.—Margaret Tarlin, about 3 years old, was missed from her home in Dietz at 6 o'clock the other night, and a search in the neighborhood failed to locate her. An alarm was spread, and soon the whole camp was aroused and searching parties were sent out everywhere. Fully 400 men, women and children continued the search until 4:30 o'clock in the morning, when the little one was found on top of one of the high hills, fully five miles from the town, having wandered about in the dark and cold for ten hours. The night was cold and a heavy frost fell, and when found the little one was lying on the ground with her face in her hands and seemed quite contented.

LIBERTY BELL.

It Will Be Exhibited at St. Louis Fair.

Philadelphia, May 21.—Very largely in response to the patriotic appeal of the 75,000 school children of the city of St. Louis, the famous old Liberty Bell, which "Proclaimed liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," will be taken to the World's Fair city for exhibition in the Pennsylvania building of the Louisiana Purchase exposition. At 8 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, June 8, the Liberty Bell will reach St. Louis, that day having been officially set apart by the exposition authorities as Liberty Bell Day. From the depot to the exposition it will be escorted through the streets of St. Louis by the various military organizations of the Mound City, where it will remain until the close of the exposition.

The bell will leave Philadelphia on its long tour at 9 o'clock on Friday evening, June 3. It will be mounted on a specially constructed flat car, so that everybody along the route may have an unobstructed view of it. Where the occasion and time will permit the people will be allowed to mount the car and pass on either side of the old relic.

PARKER TALKS TO FRIEND

Thinks He Is Big Enough for the Presidency.

New York, May 24.—Walter Wellman, writing from here, says: Judge Parker has spoken at last. He has opened his mouth and declared that he thinks he is a big enough man to be president of the United States. It is true the judge was not speaking for publication, and it would not be quite fair to hold him responsible for all that he is alleged to have said. But his remarks, which come to hand through the kindness of one of his friends, are interesting and may start some good-natured discussion. This friend, a lawyer of New York city, has known the judge many years. They were boys together. Not long ago the lawyer was at Albany to argue a case before the court of appeals, and as the court adjourned for recess Justice Parker sent his friend a note suggesting that they have luncheon together for old-time's sake. During the meal the talk was of the familiar and informal sort, as may be judged by the report of it which the lawyer gives. He asked Judge Parker:

"How do you feel over the prospect that you may become president of the United States? Do you think you can manage such a big job?"

"I have no doubt about it," replied Justice Parker. "I have no fear that my lack of familiarity with life at Washington will seriously handicap me. If I am elected I believe I can fill the job. I may not know all about it now, but I can learn it. There are men from whom one may learn a great deal about the presidency before taking the office, and the rest will come after one gets in. I feel about the possibility that I may become president of the United States just as I did when I took the office of chief justice of the court of appeals. I realized that I was the youngest man on the bench and I said to myself: 'Parker, what you want to do is to go slow for a time and keep your mouth pretty well shut till you get onto your job.' And I followed that rule. I am following it now as to this presidential talk and shall continue to follow it for a time. There is one thing I feel quite sure of," added Judge Parker, according to his lawyer friend, "and this is that no matter what happens nothing can swell my head."

JUST LIKE WILD ANIMALS

Woman and Children in the Woods Clad in Rags.

Stroudsburg, Pa., May 23.—A family has been discovered in a wood back of Bushkill living like wild animals.

The mother and two little sons have occupied a hut there all winter. The woman and the boys look like savages, their hair being long and shaggy and their clothing nothing more than rags.

Steps have been taken to put them in an institution.

We Shall Spend $500,000

To Give Liquozone Away.

This Company, after testing Liquozone for two years in the most difficult germ diseases, paid $100,000 for the American rights. That is the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery.

We are now spending $500,000 to give the product away—one bottle to each of a million sick ones. We are doing this so that every sick one may let Liquozone itself prove what it can do.

Kills Inside Germs.

The greatest value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. And no man knows another way to do it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease, as every physician knows.

Liquozone will do for sick humanity more than all the drugs in the world combined. It does what no skill can accomplish without it. It cures diseases which medicine never cured.

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is the result of a process which, for more than 20 years, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. Its virtues are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. By a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time, these gases are made part of the liquid product.

The result is a product that does what oxygen does. Oxygen gas, as you know, is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. Liquozone is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill.

The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone, which—like oxygen—is life to an animal, is deadly to vegetal matter. It is carried by the blood to every cell of every tissue, and no touch of impurity, no germ of disease, can exist where Liquozone goes.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. all that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisonous blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-460 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

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W 309 Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

25 CTS. 25 CTS.

Earn a Bicycle

taking orders from sample wheel furnished by us. We want an Active Agent in each town. Large profits. Write for special offer.

Highest Grade 1904 Models, $8.75 to $17

Coaster Brakes, Hedgethorne Puncture-proof Tires and best equipment. 1902 & 1903 Models, $7 to $12

All Makes & Models, good as new $3 to $8

500 Second-Hand Wheels

Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost.

We Ship on Approval without a cent deposit, and allow TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL on every bicycle. Any wheel not satisfactory returned at our expense. Write at once for catalogs and our special offer. AUTOMOBILES, TIRES, Sewing Machines, Sundries, etc., half usual prices.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 149 F, Chicago

TYNER-BARRETT CASE.

Defense Against the Charge of Conspiracy.

Washington, May 18.—Seated in an invalid's chair and face to face with the jury, James N. Tyner, the aged defendant in the Tyner-Barrett, conspiracy case today denied the accusations on which he and his nephew were indicted in connection with their duty as law officers for the postoffice department.

When the witness began to speak the jurors, attorneys and reporters leaned forward in attitudes of strained listening but even then it was necessary for the official reporter to read most of the answers to questions in order that the jurors might understand.

In the examination conducted by Mr. Worthington for the defense Gen. Tyner's answers were unhesitating. His diction was perfect and apparently his understanding as clear as ever, though his speech nearly inaudible. Frequently when the examination branched to charges of collusion between the two defendants to perform some dishonest acts tears streamed down Gen. Tyner's face, and brandy was used to restore the witness to composure, sufficient for him to continue. Mr. Worthington told him to rest when he liked, but the witness answered: "I will get through with it if I can." When he concluded he was taken to his home, for Major Conrad, special counsel for the government announced that he would not take the responsibility of cross-examination.

Washington, May 20.—At the close of direct examination of Barrett today, in the postoffice conspiracy case, he made a statement in which he said he now sees that it was unwise for him to engage in practice before Gen. Tyner and thus place his uncle in a position where his decisions might be misconstrued. The witness stated, however, that his practice had been no different from that of other lawyers and that he believed he was chosen by bond investment companies to represent them because of his experience and knowledge of postal laws. Major Conrad then took Mr. Barrett for cross-examination. The prosecution ascertained that Mr. Barrett had no trial experience when he formed a partnership with Mr. Nelms.

Washington, May 23.—At the opening of the Tyner-Barrett conspiracy case today the cross examination of Harrison J. Barrett was deferred in order to put Thomas J. Fontleroy, of St. Louis, Mo., on the stand. Mr. Fontleroy was an attorney for Arnold & Co., a turf investment company and he explained the circumstances attending the employment of Mr. Barrett as associate counsel for the company. The only reason for engaging him, said Mr. Fontleroy was that Mr. Barrett was considered, "a clean, active and capable man, who would get results."

Mr. Barrett, then resumed the stand. Cross examination and rebuttal were concluded and both the prosecution and defense announced that they rested their cases. A recess was taken until afternoon.

CONFERRED WITH THE PRESIDENT

Washington, May 19.—Governer Black, of New York, Secretary Root and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, held a conference with the President last night at which there was canvassed matters connected with the next national Republican convention and the subsequent election campaign. Ex-Governor Black has been definitely selected to place Pres-

FRANK S. BLACK.

ident Roosevelt in nomination and his speech and one to be delivered by Mr. Root are expected to sound the keynote of the Republicans. Mr. Black left here early this morning for New York.

MANCHURIA'S IMPORTS

The Past Year Largest in History of That Port.

Washington, May 24.—A long and interesting report on American trade in Manchuria has just been received at the state department from U. S. Consul General Henry B. Miller, at Newchwang, China.

Mr. Miller says that the entire trade of Manchuria during the year 1899 went through the port of Newchwang, whereas this year there are seven different avenues of trade, each doing considerable business. The consul says there are no official records from which to give even an estimate of the quantity of goods coming in and going out through these various channels, excepting for Newchwang. The foreign imports in 1903 for Newchwang amounted to $13,314,012 against $15,641,442 in 1899, the largest import in the history of that port.

SATOLLI'S VISIT.

Rome, May 21.—Cardinal Satolli has arranged the following program for his visit to America:

From New York he will go to Washington, where he will be the guest of the Rev. Dennis R. O'Connell, rector of the Catholic university, hoping to be in time to assist at the close of the scholastic year. Then the cardinal will go to Notre Dame, Indiana, having accepted an invitation of the very Rev. Dr. J. A. Zahm, the rector of the university there, arriving at Notre Dame about the middle of June. On June 22, Cardinal Satolli will be in Philadelphia, to bless the marriage of Martin Maloney's daughter. The cardinal will then go to the St. Louis exposition as the guest of Archbishop Glennon. After a visit to Archbishop Quigley at Chicago and Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, the cardinal may go to Duluth and through the lakes to Buffalo, to which city he has been invited by Bishop Colton. On his return to New York, he will be the guest of Archbishop Farley.

IT SHOWS JAPAN'S POLICY

Says Nation Is Content to Enforce Her Legitimate Claims.

London, May 23.—The Standard's correspondent at Tokio, telegraphing under date of May 21, says:

"Addressing a meeting of financiers today on the importance of securing the sympathy of the civilized world in the present momentous crisis, Marquis Ito strongly urged the importance of Japan being contented to enforce her legitimate claims, never for a moment wavering in frank and broadminded recognition of the legitimate claims and interests of other nations.

"The speech is considered significant as foreshadowing Japan's future policy with regard to Corea and Manchuria."

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The United States Heads the List of Nations.

Washington, May 21.—It is quite apparent that the United States is to head the list of nations as an exporter of domestic products in the fiscal year which ends with the coming month. The contest for supremacy as an exporter of domestic products has been for several years between the United Kingdom and the United States. Until comparatively recent date the United Kingdom stood at the head of the list. During the past few years, however, the United States has on several occasions exceeded slightly the figures of the United Kingdom, and the latest statements of exports make it evident that in the fiscal year 1904 the United States will be considerably in the lead. The figures of domestic exports of the United Kingdom for the nine months ending with March, 1904, were $1,073,-538,366, and of the United States, $1,-149,330,670, the total domestic exportation of the United States for the nine months in question being thus 76 million dollars in excess of that of the United Kingdom.

These figures, it will be observed, end with March. For the month of April the figures of the United States, as announced by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, are $107,535,655, against $107,-692,956 of domestic exports in April, 1903. While the figures of the United Kingdom have not yet been received, it is apparent that no sufficient change could possibly occur in the two months to reduce the certainty that the total exportation of domestic products from the United States in the fiscal year ending June 30 next will exceed that of the United Kingdom or any other country.

A further study of the exports of the United States compared with those of other countries shows that not only is the United States the largest exporter of domestic products, but that its exports have grown with greater rapidity than those of any other country. The Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, publishes a table showing the total domestic exports of the leading nations in the years ending December 31 from 1893 to 1903, and a study of this table shows the relative growth of those countries in their exportation of domestic merchandise.

This table shows that the domestic exports of the United States grew from 854 millions in 1893 to 1,457 millions in 1903, an increase of 603 millions, or 70 per cent: those of the United Kingdom, from 1,062 million dollars in 1893 to 1,415 millions in 1903, an increase of 353 millions, or 33 per cent; those of Germany, from 735 millions in 1893 to 1,185 millions in 1903, an increase of 450 millions, or 60 per cent; and those of France, from 624 millions in 1893 to 804 millions in 1903, an increase of 180 millions, or but 30 per cent. Austria-Hungary showed a growth in domestic exports of from 327 millions in 1893 to 428 millions in 1903; British India, from 310 millions in 1893 to 408 millions in 1903; and Russia, from 378 millions in 1891 to 392 millions in 1901. Argentina and Japan show, respectively, a large percentage of increase in their domestic exports: those of Argentina, from 90 million dollars in 1893 to 213 millions in 1903, which is by far her largest figures of exports; and those of Japan, from 56 millions in 1893 to 142 millions in 1903.

In the matter of excess of exports over imports the United States stands in marked contrast with the other countries of the world. Her excess of exports over imports in 1903 was 462 million dollars; the next largest excess of exports being British India, 152 millions; Argentina, 87 millions; Russia, 87 millions; Austria-Hungary, 48 millions; Chile, 19 millions; Australia, 15 millions; Mexicon, 13 millions; and Egypt, 11 millions. In excess of imports over exports the United Kingdom is of course by far the most marked example, the excess of imports over exports being 1,226 million dollars, against an excess of exports of 462 million dollars for the United States. Germany shows an excess of imports over exports amounting to 238 million dollars; Netherlands, 134 millions; Belgium, 88 millions; France, 92 millions; China, 72 millions; Denmark, 65 millions; and Switzerland, 59 millions.

AGRICULTURAL SURPLUS

Is Large Says George K. Holmes, Agricultural Statistician.

Washington, May 23.—The department of agriculture has issued a report on "The Nation's Farm Surplus" prepared by George K. Holmes, chief of the division of foreign market. It gives $4,500,-000,000 as a conservative estimate of the value of the farm products of this country not fed to live stock in 1903, on the basis of the census valuation. The value of the exported farm products of this country was in 1903, $878,479,451 and the highest value reached during the last eleven years was $951,628,331 in 1901, due chiefly to cotton. The value of exported farm products of this country is concentrated mostly in a few personal products. Of it in 1903 cotton constituted 36 per cent; grain and grain products 25 per cent, meat and meat products and live animals 24 per cent, these products equalling over 85 per cent of the exports of farm products last year. Adding tobacco, whose exports were valued at over $35,000,000, oil cake and oil cake meal, $19,839,279, fruit and nuts over $18,000,-000 and vegetable oils over $16,000,000 gives a total of eight classes of products, each with an export value of over $10,-000,000, that comprise almost 96 per cent of the entire farm exports of 1903.

WANT ELMER DOVER TO ACT

Administration Friends Ask Him to Help Run Campaign.

Washington, D. C., May 24.—Elmer Dover has again been strongly urged to accept the secretaryship of the Republican national committee. This time it comes from administration headquarters, backed by the influence of Cornelius N. Bliss, the treasurer of the committee. It is urged that he, more than any one else, will be acceptable to the majority of the leading Republicans of the country. Dover still refuses to give a definite answer, saying he will be unable to decide until after he visits Cleveland on his way to Chicago, when the matter of entering the business firm with which Senator Hanna was connected is to be discussed. The matter of taking the secretaryship will depend upon the outcome of the business proposition. Dover will leave for Cleveland the latter part of the week.

GARFIELD FOR THE CABINET

Washington, May 18.—If the gossip that is in circulation has a substantial foundation, James R. Garfield, son of the late President, who holds the office of commissioner of corporations in the department of commerce and labor, stands a chance of succeeding Secretary George B. Cortelyou when the latter resigns in June to become chairman of the Republican national committee.

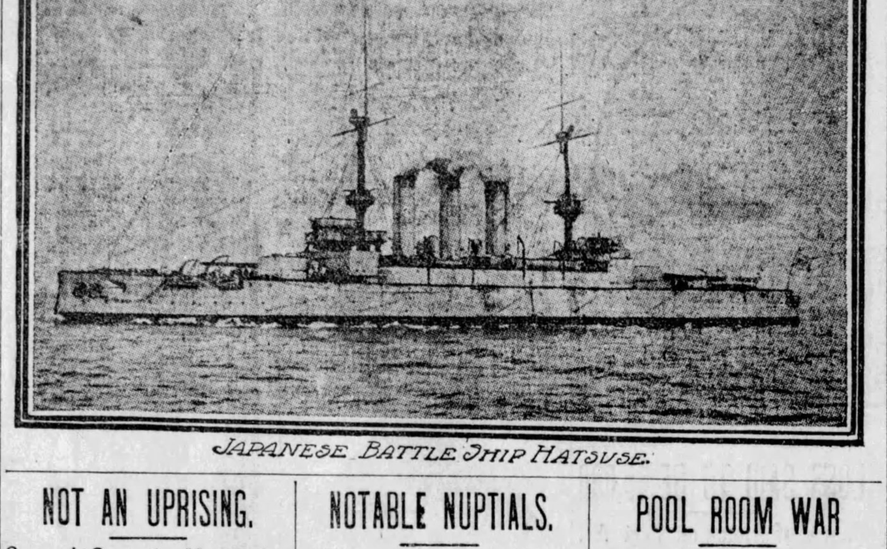
Mr. Garfield is held in high esteem by the President and has acted as secretary in the absence of Mr. Cortelyou. There is no authoritative information obtainable, however, indicating that the President has yet made up his mind to give Mr. Garfield a place in th ecabinet.

Warship Movements.

Washington, May 23.—The navy department has been advised by cable of the arrival of the Oregon and Alexander at Hong Kong, where they have joined the Wisconsin, the flagship of Rear Admiral Cooper, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station. The Vicksburg has sailed from Hong Kong for Wosong.

The arrival of the Newport at Monte Christi has been reported to the navy department. The Newport joins the Detroit in Dominican waters.

THE LOST JAPANESE BATTLESHIP.



JAPANESE BATTLE SHIP HATSUSE.

NOT AN UPRISING.

General Says the Moros Are Now Peaceful.

Washington, May 23.—Governor Wright has cabled the secretary of war making the following quotations from a dispatch sent Governor Wright by General Wood concerning the Moro massacre reported in today's dispatches:

"No disturbance in Cottobato valley. Affair was a fight with a band of outlaws under Ali, who is as much an enemy of peaceful Moros as of ours. All Moros in valley are at work and friendly, and for the first time in the history are taking out cedulas. Have taken out 2,500 in the last two weeks. Not the slightest cause for anxiety.

"Governor Wright adds: 'Leonard Wood visited me, Baguio, about two weeks since. We went over Moro matters fully. He was then sanguine there would be no further disturbance except that involved in hunting down Ali, who is a fugitive in the mountains with a small band of Moros. I am inclined to think him correct in his views. Incidents of this character are always liable to occur, and indeed were looked for. Aside from what Leonard Wood says in above telegram, I do not believe it possible that there will be any concerted opposition by Moros. They have no chief of prominence around whom they could gather; they are divided into five small groups, commanded by insignificant datios, intensely jealous and at general war with each other. The Moro act abolishing slavery and establishing form of government, wholly at variance with what has existed heretofore, naturally has produced some dissatisfaction, but for the reasons indicated, I regard serious opposition as improbable, if not impossible.

"'The Philippine commission has appropriated out of the congressional relief fund $150,000 to enable him to build roads through Lake Lanao region.

"'Had expected to visit Moro province before this, to make personal inspection, but have been detained by press of other matters.'"

PRESENT POPULATION

Of United States Exceeds Eighty-nine Millions.

Washington, May 24.—In a letter defending the estimates of population recently issued by the census bureau, Director North incidentally gives an estimate of the population of the United States under the census to be taken in 1910, placing the figure at 89,041,436. The director says that this indicates a percentage of increase of 17.2, as compared with 20.7 in the decade 1890-1900, but he admits that events are possible in the future development of the country, which will put this estimate awry. Speaking of the estimate recently published Mr. North says that it has been of very great benefit to the country. He says, however, that the estimates are in no sense a census nor do they represent local conditions.

"Each estimate," he says, "rests upon a hypothesis sufficiently accurate for most statistical purposes—the hypothesis that the annual increase of population since 1900 is one-tenth of the total increase from 1890 to 1900 as established by census enumerations. In only one class of cases had the census deviated from a strict adherence to this hypothesis and endeavored to make allowance for disturbing local factors.

"These are the cases in which growth has been affected by annexations of new territory either before or since the census of 1900. Where such annexations have occurred, their effect on the population has been carefully calculated, after correspondence with the local authorities, city engineers, mayors, assessors, etc.

"In all well settled communities the hypothesis is found to come remarkably close to the actual fact, when tested by similar computations based on the growth in previous census decades, or such communities the estimates can be safely accepted in preference to calculations based on directory canvasses, school canvasses, increase of postoffice business, or ballots cast at elections. Experience almost invariably demonstrates that these methods of determining population are fallacious and unreliable."

He admits that the estimate is likely to prove too small in cities of exceptionally rapid growth.

PRESIDENT TAKES A HAND

In War on Smoke in the District of Columbia.

Washington, May 24.—There is a smoke nuisance law in the District of Columbia which is strictly enforced against citizens and business establishments. The government has been a constant violator and the district authorities have been unable to find any way to compel the custodians of the various department buildings to obey the law. President Roosevelt purposes that this shall cease. He has told the members of his cabinet the law must not be violated, and they must have installed whatever apparatus is necessary to consume the black smoke. The order is probably sweeping enough to cover all government buildings, those at Chicago and wherever else smoke laws are being enforced.

DESPERATE MESSENGER

In Record and Pension Bureau Shoots and Kills Himself.

Washington, May 24.—Aaron Stern, a messenger in the record and pension bureau, shot and killed himself in the war department today. He was 74 years old and had become very despondent. The only relative he had is a brother living in Jerusalem. Stern was a soldier in the regular army from 1855 to 1871, since which time he had been employed in various capacities about the war department. He was a Jew, but a native of Germany.

Government Troops Victorious.

Montevideo, Uruguay, May 24.—President Ordonez announces a victory over the revolutionists by the government troops under General Muniz. Eighty of the revolutionists were killed and two hundred wounded.

$22,500 for Red Cross

New York, May 20.—At the dinner given by the Slavic Alliance at Delmonico's, last night, $22,500 was subscribed for the Russian Red Cross society. Of this amount $2,000 was given by a man who refused to permit his name made public.

NOTABLE NUPTIALS.

Miss Ivy Langham and Vicomte de Lafajole.

Washington, May 24.—The wedding of Miss Ivy Langham, the sister of the Baroness Speck Sternburg, the German ambassadress, to Lieutenant Commander the Vicomte de Faramond de Lafajole, naval attache of the French embassy, occurred at St. Matthew's church at 11 o'clock this morning. As the bride's family are in deep mourning the wedding was exclusively an official function.

Besides the immediate families of the bride and bridegroom, which includes, of course, the personnel of the German and French embassies, the only persons invited to witness the ceremony were Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, the members of the diplomatic corps, the secretary of the navy and a number of naval officers on duty at Washington, who officially represented the American navy at the wedding.

Cardinal Gibbons had hoped to be able to officiate at the wedding as the bride is a personal friend of his eminence. The cardinal was detained in Canada, how-

MISS IVY LANGHAM.

ever, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Lee, the rector of St. Matthew's.

The bride entered the church with her brother-in-law, Baron Von Sternburg, the German ambassador, who with her uncle, Mr. Arthur Langham, were her witnesses. The bridegroom had as his best man the Viscount Charles de Chambrun, of the French embassy. The following of his diplomatic confreres were ushers:

From the French embassy, Captain Fournier, military attache; Prince de Bearn, attache. From the German embassy, Major Von Etzel, military attache; Herr Von Verdy du Vernois, third secretary; Prince Hatzfeldt and Lieutenant Martin, attaches. From the Russian embassy, Col. Raspopow, military attache. From the British embassy, Mr. Percy Wyndham, first secretary. From the Austro-Hungarian embassy, Count Hoyos, attache.

The attendants of the bride were her sister, Miss Violet Langham, and Miss Yvonne de Felzins, a cousin of the bridegroom.

The French ambassador, Mr. Jusserand and Baron de Felzins, the bridegroom's uncle, were his witnesses.

Commander de Faramond and his bride left here for New York this afternoon, whence they sail tomorrow for France.

PRESIDENT AT GROTON.

Will Participate in Annual Prize Day Exercises.

Groton, Mass., May 24.—President Roosevelt, who had made the trip from Washington, to be present at the Groton school today and participate in the annual prize day exercises, reached Groton at five minutes past nine this forenoon. He was met at the station by the Rev. Dr. Endicott Peabody, principal of the institution at which two of the president's sons, Theodore, Jr., and Kermit, are preparing for college, and was driven to the school. The president's trip from Washington was accomplished without special incident save that at a number of stations which were passed after daybreak today the citizens, and in some cases the school children, assembled to greet the chief executive.

The president's party includes Miss Carew, sister-in-law of the president, and Secretary Loeb.

The presidential train made no stops and the president did not make his appearance at any point along the route. The most notable demonstrations made were at Clinton and at Lancaster, Mass. At Clinton hundreds of school children were banked upon the platform, each provided with an American flag. As the train passed the children cheered and waived their flags. The demonstration at Lancaster was similar. On the way from Groton station to the school the president stopped a few moments at the residence of John Lawrence, a friend, who entertained Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt at the time of their visit here two years ago, when their eldest son, Theodore, was ill.

SEWALL FAVORS SUBSIDY

American Shipbuilders Must Have Government Assistance.

New York, May 24.—The Merchant marine commission appointed by the last congress to inquire into the causes of the decline of American shipping and suggest remedial measures as a basis of legislation, continued its hearing today.

Wm. G. Sewall, representing the firm of Arthur Sewall & Co., of Bath, Me., which has built some of the largest sail cargo-carrying ships in the world for the foreign trade, said that his yard, which was established in 1833, has been closed during the last year because of dullness in the shipbuilding industry. He said he had no faith in free ships—that it is a distinctly un-American measure. Discriminating duties he did not favor entirely. Some bill granting a bounty on the basis of mileage and capacity with some mail subsidy would be the best form. It must, however, be liberal. Standardization is not the only trouble, continued the witness. Labor and material are even greater factors in increased cost. A merchant marine would open up the markets of the world to us and secure the transportation of our products to our own benefit.

"There are only a few of us left," said Mr. Sewall, "and if we are going to keep our yards open we must have government assistance."

Mr. Sewall made a strong plea for the sailing vessel which trains competent men for the merchant marine. He said that his company has great difficulty in securing officers for their ships.

POOL ROOM WAR

Begun by President Clowry and Not George J. Gould.

New York, May 24.—Actuated by the belief that the attitude of President Clowry and other Western Union officials has been misrepresented and misunderstood in the pool room controversy, Jacob H. Schiff, head of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and a Western Union director, today made the following statement:

"Prior to reaching home last Tuesday I knew almost nothing about this matter, but was soon in possession of the facts. I had an interview the following morning with Mr. Morris K. Jessup, whom I found very much exercised over the situation, but who gave me the assurance that Mr. George J. Gould could be relied upon to throw his entire influence in the direction of what was justly demanded by public opinion.

"Mr. Gould had told Mr. Jessup without reserve that 'He would rather have the entire receipts of the Western Union company thrown into the street than have one dollar of them tainted with gambling or wrong doing of any kind.'

"Soon after my interview with Mr. Jessup I attended the executive committee meeting of the Western Union company. I found President Clowry in waiting and he immediately submitted for their approval the order he had already promulgated, stopping, on his own responsibility, special race track service all over the country.

"This was unanimously approved by the committee, but it is only just to Mr. Clowry to say that the initiative was taken entirely by him, and that if it has been publicly stated that I or any one else prompted this action, such a statement is without truth."

Police Commissioner McAdoo continued his crusade against gamblers by ordering every suspected pool room in Manhattan borough raided. Police details, led by inspectors or precinct captains, entered no less than 300 places before the raids were finished.

The police commissioner, in his instructions, told his inspectors to raid every place under suspicion and to enter pool rooms previously raided. In scores of places no men and not even telephone or telegraph instrument was found. Chief Inspector Brooks directed the raid—the biggest in Manhattan in years—and after it was over and reports had been received announced late last night that in forty-five of the places sixteen prisoners had been taken, one hundred and twenty telephones ripped out and two telegraph instruments confiscated.

The gamblers were downhearted, the police jubilant, although the result of the raids were not as great as had been expected. Inspector Brooks said he was carrying our Commissioner McAdoo's orders.

"We have everything in our favor now and we are not going to let things rest."

Twenty-seven places, suspected of being pool rooms, were visited, fourteen persons were taken into custody, and ninety-four telephones and two telegraph instruments were confiscated yesterday in police raids in New York. Fifteen of the raids were made in the tenderloin precinct.

Police Inspector Brooks was in direct charge of the raids, while Inspector Titus, Captain Cottrell and 25 plain clothes men carried out the orders in the tenderloin, where ten of the telephones, several alleged racing books and one prisoner were taken.

The other raids were made in various parts of the city.

ANDREWS RAID REUNION

Only Six Known Survivors of Famous Expedition.

Upper Sandusky, O., May 24.—An attempt is being made to have a reunion of the famous Andrews raiders at Tiffin at the time of the state encampment, which occurs June 16. The only known living ones are William Bensinger, of Combs; Mr. Porter, residing somewhere in Indiana; Wilson Brown, Perrysburg, O.; Daniel Dorsey, Oklahoma; William Knight, Stryker, O., and Jacob Parrot, Kenton, O. During all the years succeeding the famous engine run escape from the rebel ranks, the survivors have never had a formal reunion.

AFFLICTION OF MOODY.

Not Known Whether It Is a Case of Hives or Measles.

Washington, May 24.—Secretary Moody was able to take a short drive today. The exact nature of his malady is not disclosed, but it was understood to be either the hives or a mild type of measles contracted during his recent cruise in Cuban waters. He is under medical treatment and is expected to be able to resume his official duties at the navy department in a few days.

CHOLERA KILLS JAPANESE

Hundred Said to Be Dying Daily of Disease.

Paris, May 24.—The correspondent of the Temps at St. Petersburg telegraphs that cholera is causing the loss of a hundred Japanese troops daily near Feng Wang Cheng.

Government Is Satisfied.

Paris, May 24.—The council of ministers has considered the vatican controversy and in an official note says:

"The government is satisfied with the authenticity of the reported protest sent by the vatican to the powers and therefore has decided to recall M. Nisard, leaving routine business in the hands of the third secretary of the vatican embassy."

Fund for Bereaved Families.

Washington, May 19.—From the battleship Alabama, Rear Admiral Harris, paymaster general of the navy, has received a contribution of $1,523 for the benefit of the families of the victims of the Missouri accident.

Punch Service for Missouri.

St. Louis, May 24.—A solid silver punch service, the gift of the people of Missouri to the United States battleship Missouri has just been completed. The funds for the service were raised by popular subscription. The presentation of the service will be made at Newport News, Va., on June 4, by a delegation of Missourians, headed by Gov. Dockery.

PRESBYTERIANS.

Ministers Urged to Be Careful in Marriages.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 23.—At the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States today, the special committee on marriage and divorce made its report and submitted the following recommendations for the consideration and action of the general assembly:

"The general assembly again enjoins all ministers under its care and authority to refuse to perform the marriage ceremony in the cases of divorced persons, except as such persons have been divorced upon grounds and for causes recognized as scriptural in the standards of our church.

"Recognizing the comity which should exist between Christian churches, and believing that it would be desirable and tend to the increase of a spirit of Christian unity, we earnestly advise all the ministers under the care and authority of this general assembly to refuse to unite in marriage any person or persons whose marriage such ministers have good reason to believe is forbidden by the laws of the church in which such person or persons seeking to be married may hold membership. The appeal and address to the interchurch conference is hereby indorsed by this general assembly and commended to the consideration of all our ministers and congregations. The stated clerk is instructed to issue it in such form and to such extent as may seem desirable and expedient, and it is requested that it be read by pastors from their pulpits on some appropriate Sabbath."

The stated clerk is directed to call the special attention of presbyteries to the action of the general assembly with the view of securing the enforcement of existing laws and obedience to the injunctions of the general assembly. The committee on marriage and divorce is continued and instructed to "co-operate with the representatives of other churches in endeavoring to obtain such ecclesiastical unity, and such state or national legislation as may shield both church and state from existing and impending perils."

The committee is working with committees of 13 other denominations, all of which form the interchurch conference on marriage and divorce, which recently issued an appeal to the Christian public.

SHE WANTED TO BE FREE

New York Society Woman Who Suddenly Disappeared.

Mrs. H. Leroy Jones, prominent in social circles in New York city, formerly a well known actress, mysteriously disappeared last week, and in spite of the efforts of the police no trace of her can be found. The police of every city in the

MRS. LEROY JONES.

United States have been notified of her disappearance.

Mrs. Jones was at Morris Park track with her husband on Monday afternoon. After the first race he left her in the club house to go to the betting ring, and when he returned she had disappeared.

Hurriedly returning to New York when private detectives had failed to obtain any trace of Mrs. Jones about the track, Mr. Jones reached home just in time to receive a note which had been sent to the house by a messenger from the Brevoort House.

The letter was brief, but to the point. Mrs. Jones declared that she was going away and that search for her would be useless.

"I am going to work out my own destiny," she told her husband.

Mrs. Jones was supposed by her society friends to be happy in her home and with her husband, and her action has greatly surprised and grieved them.

New Cases of Bubonic Plague.

Lima, Peru, May 21.—Two new cases of Bubonic plague were reported to the health authorities yesterday.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Wet Weather Still Interferes With Corn Planting.

Washington, May 24.—The following is a summary of the weekly crop report of the weather bureau:

While the fore part of the week was much too cool in the districts east of the Mississippi river, as a whole the temperature conditions were much more favorable than in the preceding week, the states of the Missouri valley and the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast districts experiencing highly satisfactory temperatures. Generally light rainfall in the central valleys and over most of the southern states permitted the favorable progress of farm work, complaints of interruption being confined mainly to the upper Ohio valley. Complaints of wet soil, however, continue from portions of the central Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys. Drought continues in the South Atlantic and east Gulf states and over the southern plateau region, and the need of rain is beginning to be felt in central and eastern Texas and on the north Pacific coast. Frosts, more or less damaging, occurred on the 16th and 17th in the lake region, upper Ohio valley, and middle Atlantic states.

Corn planting has advanced very favorably, except in portions of the central Mississippi and Ohio valleys, where it has been prevented by wet soil. In Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, planting is nearly completed, but in Missouri it is only about one-half finished, and much remains to be planted in the Ohio valley, where this work has been greatly delayed. In the central and east gulf states corn is generally small and backward, but has made good growth in Texas. Cutworms have proved very destructive in Kentucky, Tennessee, and portions of the middle Atlantic states.

Winter wheat has advanced favorably in Nebraska and Kansas, and generally in Missouri, but in portions of the last named state the outlook is somewhat less promising. Improvement is reported from Illinois, Michigan and Ohio, where, however, the condition of the crop is very poor. In the middle Atlantic states, the crop has made satisfactory progress, and a general improvement is also noted. On the Pacific coast winter wheat sustained slight damage from drying winds in California, but the crop continues to do well in Oregon and Washington.

Spring wheat seeding is practically finished, except in North Dakota, where it is well advanced, and the early sown is coming up and stooling well. In southern Minnesota, Montana and on the North Pacific coast rain is needed to germinate the late corn.

The general outlook for oats in the principal oat producing states is promising. Seeding is finished, except in the extreme northern districts, and harvest is in progress in the southern states. In the east gulf states light yields are generally reported, and in Missouri a crop below the average is indicated.

Except in the east gulf states, the outlook for peaches continues poor, but the prospects for apples and other fruits are promising.

Nearly all reports respecting the grass crop are favorable.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, May 21.—Bradstreet's says: Weather conditions are still the apparent drawback in the trade and crop situation. The temperatures have been too cool to allow of free distribution of spring and summer goods at retail, and they likewise retard germination and growth of crops, though permitting good progress in seeding in various sections of the country. In jobbing circles the feeling is that the spring trade is past and gone and efforts are now concentrated on fall business, reports as to which are not equal to a year ago. Some evidence of improvement are to be noted, particularly in the shoe and leather industry and in wool at western primary markets, but against this are to be cited further weakness in iron, rather more quietness in lumber and talk of further curtailment in cotton mill production. The industrial situation is rather quieter, but the most serious strike of the year, that of Masters and Pilots of lake vessels, continues, with no prospect of settlement. This has practically killed transportation on the lakes and the coal, ore, lumber and grain trades exhibit the effects of the almost total stoppage of the activities of over 100,000 men. Railroad earnings show recessions from last year. At eastern markets wholesale trade in dry goods is of moderate proportions, though symptoms of improvement are not entirely absent. Rather more is reported doing in hides this week and a fractional advance is reported.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending with May 19 number 215 against 201 last week, 155 in the like week in 1903, 152 in 1902, 192 in 1901, and 167 in 1900.

In Canada failures for the week number 11, against 23 last week and 10 in this week a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, May 24.—Close.—Wheat prices closed weaker. The cash and May were down 1½c, while the July and September options were ¾c off. This pronounced weakness had its effect on all other lines.

The market was wholly professional. The public refuses to come to the support, leaving the bears today to have the full indulgence of their caprices. The news of increased interior wheat receipts continued to arrive. The weather conditions, according to the government report, were much more favorable than the previous week. The drouth in the south Atlantic states is reported yet unbroken. Some news from the south says that the wheat crop in that region will be ready for harvest about the middle of June, causing some anxiety to the longs. Kansas City wires the crop outlook has improved substantially. The bear sentiment was predominant, this morning, at the opening of wheat. Prices were weaker. The cash and May sold at yesterday's closing figures, $1.09. The deferred futures were off ¾c and 1c respectively. The few minutes following developed no change for the better and prices continued to go lower, the cash selling down to practically the low point of the morning, $1.08¾. May followed, being only ½c higher. Noon figures did not show any improvement.

The crop outlook is improving with each succeeding day. Cash demand was weak, influencing other options accordingly. Trading was dull and confined mostly to scalpers. Receipts at interior points were reported on the increase.

The weather map showed temperatures in the extreme northwest to be cool. A snowfall was reported in Manitoba. From Nebraska to the Ohio valley and extending up to Minnesota and the Dakotas, rain was reported to be falling.

Primary wheat receipts today were 262,-000 bushels, against 196,000 last week and 220,000 a year ago; shipments were 250,000 bushels, against 284,000 and 341,000.

The break in the finer grain had its effect on corn and prices closed lower. The May sold 1c flat lower; the July sold ¾c down, while the September option was ½c off. Trading was dull.

The same influences apparent in wheat became the invading force in corn and prices continued on their downward trend.

Corn prices opened strong. The market during the morning received some support from the bull element, and at noon, prices held steady. At no time did the market participate in the weakness of wheat. The demand was slack. Receipts at interior elevators were reported on the increase. Weather conditions are favorable according to the map.

Primary receipts today were 593,000 bushels, against 88,000 last week and 366,-000 a year ago; shipments were 440,000 bushels, against 646,000 and 248,000.

The close of oats was irregular, with the market showing some tendency towards strength. May and September were up, while the July closed ¼c under.

Oats opened weaker in sympathy with wheat. May and September corn was ¼c off, while the July was down ¾c. The market was dull. Receipts were on the increase at rural points. News of the market was bearish. No export demand was apparent.

Clover seed prices closed quiet, the market continuing in its state of lethargy.

Little can be said of the opening of clover seed. Prices were steady with the close of yesterday. Noon quotations were fair and but little business doing. There were no receipts or shipments.

TOLEDO.

				Today's	May 23
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Cash	1.09	1.09	1.07½	1.07½	1.09
May	1.09	1.09	1.07½	1.07½	1.09
July	91	91	90¼	90¼	91¼
Sept.	86¾	86¾	86	86	87¼
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	53	54
May	54	....	....	53	53½
July	51	51	50¾	50¼	50¾
Sept	49¼	49¼	49	49	47¾
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	43	43½
May	42¾	....	....	43	43
July	39¾	40	39½	39½	40¼
Sept.	*31½	31¾	31½	31¾	31¾
Clover seed—					
Cash	$6.25	....	....	$6.20	$6.25
Oct	5.72	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½
Rye—					
No.	....	....	....	75	.73
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	$1.42	$1.45
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	615	6.15

*Bid.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	.98	98	94¾	95½	98
July (new)	.87⅝	87⅝	86¼	86½	87⅝
July (old)	.88⅝	88⅝	87¼	87⅝	88⅝
Sept. (new)	.80⅜	80⅝	80¼	80½	80¾
Sept. (old)	.82	82⅛	81⅝	82	82⅝
Corn—					
May	.47⅞	47⅞	47½	47½	47⅞
July	.48⅝	48⅝	47½	47¾	48⅜
Sept.	.47¼	47¼	47⅛	47⅛	47½
Dec.	.42¼	42¼	42⅛	42⅜	42⅝
Oats—					
May	.40⅝	40⅝	40	40⅜	40¾
July	.38⅛	38⅛	37⅝	37⅞	38¼
Sept.	.30⅝	30⅝	30½	30⅝	30¾
Dec.	.30¼	....	....	30⅛	30½

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	.98¼	98¼	97½	97½	98¼
July	.92½	92½	91⅞	91⅞	92⅝
Corn—					
May	.62	63	62	62¾	62
July	.54⅜	54⅝	54½	54½	54⅞

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	....	108
July	.85¼	85¼	84⅝	84⅝	85
Sept.	.80⅝	80⅝	80⅛	80⅝	81⅞

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	....	95¾
July	....	....	....	94	94⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	96½	96¼
July	....	....	....	94	94½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$10.85	....	....	$10.87	....
July	11.10	11.15	10.95	11.00	11.07
Sept.	11.35	11.37	11.17	11.27	11.30
Lard—					
May	....	....	....	6.25	6.27
July	6.35	6.40	6.30	6.32	6.32
Sept.	6.52	6.55	6.47	6.50	6.50
Ribs—					
May	....	....	....	6.30	6.30
July	6.45	6.45	6.37	6.40	6.40
Sept.	6.60	6.62	6.57	6.